BOTON BEODEDER

NATHANIEL WILLIS, PROPRIETOR AND PUBLISHER OFFICE No. 127, WASHINGTON - STREET, OPPOSITE WATER-STREET.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1831.

RELIGIOUS.

For the Boston Recorder. THE CHRISTIAN SABBATH. What measures shall be adopted.

This is the question after all. What is to be done? Whither are we to direct our steps? How can we fully return unto the Lord?—By inquiring how other nations expressed their penitence; how the reformations took place in the time of Sanuel, and Hezekiah, and Jehoshaphat; how the revivals were effected under Augustine in the fourth century, Claudius of Turin in the ninth, Peter Waldo in the twelfth, and Wickliffe in the century which followed: how the glorious reformation from Poperry in the sixteenth century was beginn and their persons loved and estermed.

6. Still much will remain unredressed, amidst the wrongs of the Sabbath—at least, for a considerable period—many great evils may be expected to survive and struggle—the spiritual church, if it ry in the sixteenth century was begun and established? Fach in finite and established? ed?—Each individual Christian reformed him-fervent prayer was offered for the Holy Spirit; d, decisive appeals were made to the conscience of the people; princes and magistrates were led to listen to the counsel of devoted and enlightened ministers; shame and persecution were cheerfully endured for the cause of Christ; an unflinehing protest was entered against the sins which remained; humiliation of soul under past transgressions, and hope in the divine mercy for future deliverance and ultimate triumph, were exercised. Let such then became then, be our course now.

1. Let EACH ONE REFORM HIMSELF, HIS FAMILY, HIS OWN CIRCLE. This is the first step. Here we are sure our efforts will be successful; we begin at home. The ministers of the sanctuary should lead the way. The holy Sabbath has much to complain of in us. Reverence it more, ye preachers and stewards of Christ, sanctify it more. Study its authority more. Watch against unfavorable habits more. Let your own conduct, and that of families, give a more decided testimony to the Lord, and to his blessed day. Heads of families, begin each one for yourselves: the Almighty Redeemer demands it of you. Look on your present course; correct, amend, what is amiss. Be not ashamed of confessing past error. Magistrates, propose a better example; execute the laws of which you are the guardians. Awake to your first which you are the grandous, duties, the worshipping and glorifying of your God. Merchants, "buy the truth and sell it not;" close your offices and counting houses on the Sabbath; refuse the unholy gain which Satan offers. Trades men, farmers, artizans, consecrate your labors to "the Lord of the whole earth." Servants, clerks, dependents, honor the Saviour on the days which he allows you as the period of rest, peace, composure. Too long have you obeyed the world, the flesh, and Satan; now God calls you to repentance and consideration. Each individual re-formation will go to form the national return to duty which we are pressing upon you. This is the first measure. Let every one into whose hands these pages may fall, examine and reform

2. And let FERVENT PRAYER for the grace of the Holy Spirit be offered up. God alone can effectually do the work. All doctrine is vain, without the operations of his Spirit. The Jundamental of the gospel, the glorious perfections and excellencies of God, the value of the soul, the mes timable worth of redemption, the necessity of a spiritual and heartful edition with the Father of the world, and communion with the Father of the world, and command spirits, are unknown, till the Spirit touch and quicken the heart. If we rely on our arguments and groufs merely, we shall never succeed. What are demonstrations of the authority and obligation of the Christian Sabbath, to him who is dead in sin, careless upon the subject of his salvation, and wedded to his worldly companions? The heart of man has reasons against all persuasions of theology; the reasons of evil inclination, previous choice, corrupt habit, perverted associations of thought. Prayer, then, for the mercy of God, is essential to success. Then Babel is deserted; then the walls of Jericho fall flat; then Dagon is overthrown before the ark; then Babylon opens her gates of brass: then the human heart yields to truth. And when the new and divine life begins in the soul, the Sab-bath becomes the natural, the important privilege of the new-born Christian. He rejoices in the interval from the duties of this lower world: his food, his joy, his restoration are in the ordinances of God. Let the gracious Spirit be granted to fervent, united prayer, and things will soon revive—the desert will burst out with new bloom—the wills of men will be swayed—the Sabbath will re-appear in its mild dignity—the young will reverence, the old repice in the day of God. The ministers of Christ will see unwonted audiences through a around them. Gothern together the will reverse together the summer in which it has progressed, is so signal, that even its enemies contest, it is of the Lord." em-fresh and deeper-toned devotion will preside. National penitence for misused Sabbaths will appear in the very cry for mercy which will ascend to heaven—and from the sanctification of them in

3. As this proceeds, and in order to advance it, o. As this proceeds, and in order to advance it, nold and decisive appeals must be addressed to the consciences of the people. The adversary must not be allowed to sow tares unmolested. Plain and popular statements, adapted to the comprehension of the different classes of man each beautiful. sion of the different classes of men, must be made -addresses from the pulpit, from the press-ad-dresses in the form of argument, and in the way of appeal and persuasion—short treatises must be widely diffused—the heart must be touched. Thus the circle of truth must be widened. The efforts of a lalse and spurious religion must be defeated, and God honored amongst the people. A national feeling in favor of the Lord's day, can only be expected from a revival, distinct and uncompromising, of the national conscience. Each one must use the talents entrusted to him by the great Householder. The artful sophistry which assails the divine authority of the Sabbath, must be detected; the false reasonings exposed. Truth must be manifested and sustained—not indeed with affected eloquence, not with artificial ornaments of speech, not with an overstrained or scrupulous pertinacity of debate; but in simplicity, in openness of heart; neither re-laxing the spiritual demands of the Sabbath, nor overrating the relative magnitude of this particular branch of the public guilt. Thus will God bless our nation; thus will the holy day be re-established in its authority and grace.

to preach his truth in the world, and entering their open protest against flagrant evils, is a token for good in a country of the most hopeful character. God never gives up a nation to his desolating judgments, when there is a considerable number of worshippers, thus averring their allegiance, and crying out aloud against the dishonor done unto his name and Sabbaths.

7. Lastly, HUMILIATION FOR PAST TRANSGRES-SIONS, AND HOPE IN THE DIVINE MERCY FOR FU-TURE DELIVERANCE AND VILTIMATE TRIUMPH, are TURE DELIVERANCE AND ULTIMATE TRIUMPH, are the dispositions of heart which we would most cultivate. After we have done all, we shall feave much, very much to be humbled and abased for before our God; and our hope must be reposed, not in man, but in his power, mercy and grace. The holy Sabbath, which, as a nation, and as individu-, we have abused in times past, the dishonor we have done to him and to God thereby, the loss to our own souls which has followed, the injury to the spiritual welfare of others which has been occasioned, the slight put upon the blessed Spirit of grace, are topics of deep sorrow and penitential confession before God. To humble ourselves under his awful majesty, to deprecate his wrath, to accept the punishment of our iniquity; this is the way to obtain mercy; this will bring back our people as the heart of one man, to the Lord; this will prepare us for all the holy duties of our Sundays, and all the communion with God which they bring with them.

For the Boston Recorder. HOME MISSIONS.

MISSIONARY CORRESPONDENCE. From a Missionary in Middlesex Co. July 4, 1931.

A Granual Work of Gon.—" The state of re-ligious feeling in the church, and the spirit of in-quiry in the society are encouraging. Five were ligious feeling in the church, and the quiry in the society are encouraging. Five were quiry in the church vesterday. Within a month there have been two cases of conversion, of an in teresting character-both of them men at the head of families. We have now from ten to fifteen in-quirers—some of them deeply impressed—others serious and thoughtful enough to know that they come out "high and dry" on the subject of Temperance—and have unanimously voted to receive none to their communion, who do not pledge themselves to abstain from distilled spirits, except as a

From a Missionary in Hampshire Co. July 15. A REVIVAL.—"The Lord has been pleased to appear in mercy for this people. It is now about four weeks since a shower of mercy began to descend, on our thirsty and barren hill. During this short period, something more than thirty have ex-pressed hopes that they have passed from death to hie.—The work is still in progress, and we hope soon to see greater things than these.

Among those that are brought in, we reckon

many who have been violently opposed to serious goddiness, and who have done all in their power heretolore or consistent to religious consecutives serious attention to religious consecutives and brought of these God has laid a strong arm, and brought them down. But the divine influence has not been confined to the youth—it has fallen on several in confined to the youth—it has fallen on several in confined to the youth—it has fallen on several in the Spirit or continued and praying little.

4. The telling of stories which teach nothing. We know that "lacts are subborn things,"—that "facts are powerful," and all that; but we know, that facts are absolutely worthless, except as the facts are absolutely worthless, except as heretolore to corrupt the youth, and prevent their

this church—16 by profession—most of whom were subjects of the revival last winter and spring. We not without tokens for good. There are not now remaining in my congregation many adults, who are not either professors, or hoping; yet there are some. Our attention is directed to the child-

having to struggle with sectarian influence put forth constantly to destroy it, it demands the fostering care of the Missionary Society.

Since my last, we have shared in some degree the effusions of the Holy Spirit so extensively enjoyed. A number have been hopefully converted, and others are still serious. We hope and pray for greater things—but bless the Lord for what our eyes have already some "?" our eves have already seen."

From Rev. H. A. Merril, Norway, Maine, July 20. "Though we have not such an abundant effuin a world like ours, without much of that previous parts of Zion, yet we have quite as much as our faith has perseveringly sought. In the month of April, two young men, orphans, and comparatively strangers in the place, were awakened to a sense of their guilt and danger.—My hopes were encouraged. But their Lord and Services. leaders must be content to receive the treatment which their Lord and Saviour received before them. And this deters the merely well-disposed part of mankind: they shrink from decisive steps, for fear of shame and names of contempt. The term Lollard, at one period, of Wicklifflet, Lutheran, Puritan, Methodist, Calvinist, at others, have been a successful instrument in Satan's hands, of alarming the timid, and securing his hold of the worldly.

Against such consostion (even if it was to rice to the method of the Revolution, who has become decided for Christ—another nearly who has become decided for Christ—another nearly aged. But there were no others decidedly serious till the last week in May, when we had a series of religious meetings, continuing from Thursday morning till Sabbath evening. A gradual work has since been progressing, till 15 or 20 are hopeful subjects of renewing grace—most of whom are one, 82 years of age, a soldier of the Revolution, who has become decided for Christ—another nearly and the last week in May, when we had a series of religious meetings, continuing from Thursday morning till Sabbath evening. A gradual work has since been progressing, till 15 or 20 are hopeful subjects of renewing grace—most of whom are morning till subjects of renewing grace—most of whom are not provided to the morning till subjects of renewing grace—most of whom are not provided to the morning till subjects of renewing grace—most of whom are not provided to the morning till subjects of renewing grace—most of whom are not provided to the morning till subjects of renewing grace—most of whom are not provided to the morning till subjects of renewing grace—most of whom are not provided to the morning till subjects of renewing grace—most of whom are not provided to the morning till subjects of renewing grace—most of whom are not provided to the morning till subjects of renewing grace—most of whom are not provided to the morning till subjects of renewing grace—most of whom are not provided to the morning till subjects of Against such opposition, (even if it were to rise to | 60, and another about 50. Appearances are yet

tively engaged in distributing Bibles to the desti-tute. I have organized a temperance society of more than fifty members. Finding that the agent of the Sunday School Union, as a stranger amidst of the Sunday School Union, as a stranger amost the clamours of the day, would have little success, I voluntarily engaged gratuitously to attend to the business of this county, and five schools have been organized. We have a tract society and a occionization society. We have a weekly prayer meeting in the village, and the monthly concert is regularly observed. Thus there is before me an regularly observed. Thu there is before me an ample sphere of operation n the best of causes; but the difficulty is, to be austained and supported in this region. The enemy has been very busy in his opposition since my arrival, and he is so cunning, as to engage even professor of religion in his designs. My course is to preach the truth plainly, affectionately, and forcibly—and studiously to avoid all personal acrimonious observations, and to treat those who differ from me, with Christian benevo-

Now the question is, shall I be driven away Now the question is, small be driven away from such an important station, through want of support for myself and family. The church is small and unable to afford it, and the great mass of the people is irreligious and dissipated, and would rather drive a minister of Christ from this region. than contribute a cent to retain him. I have been preaching the gospel from my youth—have been often employed by my master, as a missionary and a pioneer, and glory in his service, while I have scarcely received a subsistence for myself and family; I am still willing to do much and suffer much in the same cause, and also willing that the ordinances of the Redeemer should be observed, as it is written, "Even so the Lord hath ordained that is written, "Even so the Lord hath ordained that they who preach the gospel should live of the gospel." I am a great friend to economy, but parsimony, defeats the great object. Could our brethren in their pleasant circunstances, know our difficulties and our privations, by living in such dismal regions, they would cheerfully afford us a comfortable subsistence. It is a pernicious error, that young preachers and those of inferior talents and attainments, will answer the circumstances of a new country—when in fact these unorganized reimpercously need, manusters on age and experience, and the first talents in the ministry.—Advocate. and the first talents in the ministry .- . Idvocate.

FAULTS AT PROTRACTED MEETINGS. We do not mean, faults peculiar to these meet-ings, but faults which we have observed during

our attendance on a few of them, and which have struck us as worthy of being laid aside.

1. Confidence in the meeting, the arrangements, the ministers, the efforts; -instead of confidence in God. This must be broken down, before a blessing is granted. Sometimes the failure of ministers to attend; and sometimes the evident inclicien-ey of self-confident labors, and sometimes other con-

siderations, answer this purpose.

2. Reliance upon plan, contrivance, adaptation, &c. instead of truth, as the means of success. This

Besides, it is sometimes like the lawyer's telling the jury, "Now I am coming to the pathetic." And besides, how do you know what shall be on the morrow? Are you not dependent on divine influ-

8. Thinking that such a man must preach, because he is present, and will think himself neglected, if we do not invite him. It he is not willing to take the place he is most fit for, he is not fit to

9. Preaching on a text " by way of accommoda-

persecution,) the Christian minister and hero must be ready to stand. He must disregard the honor of men, that he may obtain the lavor of God: he must be proof against these assaults: he must be willing to risk his name, his character, his reputation, for his Saviour. The holy Sabbath must be idedicated, consecrated, reverenced, under whatever reproachys he may have to labor, who asserts its every men, once cast out and scorned, will become the objects of veneration, their counsels be prized, and their persons loved and esteremed.

A YEAR IN THE WEST BY A MISSIONARY.

About a year since, I removed with my dear family to this destired, if it of the wrongs of the Sabbath—at least, for a considerable period—many great evils may be expected to survive and struggle—the spiritual church, if it gain, by the mercy of God, much, must reckon upon being disconflitted in certain respects.—She must, then, propressy pollety and po from labors of benevolence properly conceived and directed, though they should be proceduted in solitary energy? And what a rebuke, moreover, is such an example as Howard's, to the apathy and discouragement. such an example as Howard's, to the apathy and discouragement, in consequence of which so many attempt nothing for God or for human weal, from an apprehension of their own individual weakness! Well might the experience of this hero of philanthropy suggest the sententious wisdom of the following remark in his diary, "dejection and despair are the consequence of misilanimity?"

lowing remark to the state of pusillanimity." Christian Spectator. DR. LATHROP OF WEST SPRINGFIELD.

I have rarely seen the legitimate operations of true religion in forming the character so sublimely exemplified, as in the case of a reverend friend, whom, not many years ago, I followed to the grave. He was a man upon whom nature had bountifully bestowed her choicest gifts, and who combined bestowed her choicest gifts, and who combined every intellectual and moral quality, which was necessary to stamp upon his character the seal of greatness. But above all, he was a practical Christian. I knew him when his locks were silvered with years, and his eyes were dim with age, and his limbs tottered heneath their hurden. On his furrowed cheek sat the smile of contentment, the first seal of the state of the seal of the state of the seal of t his furrowed cheek sat the smile of contentment, the living image of peace and joy. He could hardly open his lips but in some expression of penitence for his sins, or of thankfulness for his mercies. While he was cheerful in the enjoyment of temporal blessings, the eye of faith and hope was fixed on heaven. I saw him when the impressions of disease had fastened upon his countenance; when the symptoms of dissolution were advancing in slow but certain progress, and when eternity was opening its doors to receive his almost discuttingled. opening its doors to receive his almost discrittraffed spirit. I watched him to see if I could discover a symptom of terror or agitation, any thing like the shrinking back of the soul from the grass of death;

So, instead of truth, as the means of success. This is as pernicious as the other, for truth is the only means of promoting holiness.

3. Having more confidence in our own talk than in the Spirit of God. This shows itself in talking much and praying little.

4. The telling of stories which teach nothing. We know that "facts are subborn things,"—that "facts are powerful," and all that; but we know, too, that facts are absolutely worthless, except as they illustrate or enforce principles. Besides, one half, perhaps, of the audience will not believe your facts to be facts, and you sink in their estimation. the mather in which it has progressed, is so signal, that even its enemies contess, it is of the Lord."

We have lead no conversions received, the will be expected to the chief the converted of the revival last winter and spring. We have had no conversions recently, though we are to without tokens for good. There are not now remaining in my congregation many adults, who are not without tokens for good, and we are praying, and laboring and expecting that they will be converted. We have recently furned a Temperance Society, which embraces about 75 members, and additions are making daily. Not a single Unitarian has united with us. The storm continues to rage some without us, but we have peace and quictness within itself, without us, but we have peace and quictness within itself, and make the most of the storm continues to rage some without us, but we have peace and quictness within itself, and may be able to sustain histelf, without generally in the project of the storm continues to rage some darking on the benevolence of others. But at present, being weak in itself, and having to strongle with sectarian influence put forth constantly to destroy it, it demands the fossible of the contents of the co

OMISSION OF RELIGIOUS DUTIES,

Another hindrance to growth in grace is, the frequent omission of religious duties.—God's children all know that it is their commanded duty, to use the means of grace with steadfastness and perseverance. Yet in too many instances they act contrary to their knowledge. For very trilling reasons they are, sometimes, induced to neglect the observance of some one or other of the religious required for their improvement. When boservance of some one or other of the religious swers your purpose, it is because you are not familiar with your Bible, or because your purpose, is unscriptural. "Spiritualizing," as some call it, may sometimes edify believers, but will never do any thing towards convincing gainsayers. They must have a plain, direct, literal, "thus with the Lord," or they will not regard it.

We have noticed other faults; but enough for once.

WHAT ONE MAN CAN DO.

In the example of the illustrious man on whom our observations have been bestowed, we learn what can be achieved by one individual. His energy and services alone aroused the attention not only and services alone aroused the attention not only

PARENT'S DEPARTMENT.

From the Education Reporter. DEFICIENCIES OF PARENTS.

A correspondent communicates to us, in substance the following specimen of family government. Making an excursion into some part of the country, among the farming population, he stopped at a mansion where a woman was busily occupied in housewilery, with her little son near her at play. John was a honeful lad, and her with the country of the country John was a hopeful lad; and his mother was a professor of religion; but of what denomination is not mentioned. The latter saw at a little distance a mentioned. The latter saw at a little distance a chicken in mischief, and told John to drive it out. John was too busy to obey. "John drive that chicken away," said the mother. John paid no attention; and soon the chicken got deeper into mischief. The command was repeated in a louder tone; but he scarcely noticed his mother's voice. The mischief went on at a greater rate, which at length threw the mother into a passion, and led The mischief went on at a greater rate, which at length threw the mother into a passion, and led her to cry out wehemently to her son; but all to me effect. Stepping up to hin, and raising her voice to a still higher pitch, and stamping upon the floor, she vociferated. "John a'nt you going to drive that chicken away? or have I got to flog you first, you little rateal?" John felt himself rather imposed upon, raised his head a little, and with a mingled look of impundence and defined.

nposed upon, raised his head a little, and with a ningled look of impudence and defiance, swore analytical heat he would not go.

Who could hear such words from a child, says he writer, and not shudder? The language of the writer, and not shudder? The language of profaneness was evidently familiar to him; while yet his mother was a professed disciple of the Lord Jesus Christ. Our correspondent thought this no place to visit, and soon left the house. And now, if the same mother should chance to read this statement in the newspaper, he would be gratified. Now, bating the circumstance of read-

nessed at the present day, in many families that professedly Christians! Immediate, implicit, form and cheerful obedience, we fear, can be uniform and cheerful obedience, we fear, can be seldom found, even in families that are presumed to be well governed. The subject deserves greater attention, than perhaps it has ever received; and the simple fact, that this kind of obedience is just what our heavenly Father requires of his children, is not among the least to give it importance.

INTELLIGENCE.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN IRELAND.

The Catholies of Ireland may be stated at 6,000,000.
The clushops and priests are supposed to be about 3,000.
The Episcopallians have parishes 2,450; Archbishops 4;
Bishops 18; Recens, vicus, and perpetual curates about 700; Assistant courses about 550; members and supporters, say, 1,000,000

opening its doors to receive his almost discritificated spirit. I watched him to see if I could discover a symptom of terror or agitation, any thing like the strinking back of the soul from the grasp of death; but all was calmness and triumph. Just as he had reached the boundary between carthand heaven, I said. 'My father, art thou dying in peace?' and his animated expression told me that the songs of in language mide. 'I trembling on his car. His on the wing for immortality. Never before distantity march with so much triumph into the territorics of death. The scene is imprinted upon my memory, and I would ain carry the impression of it to the grave.—Dr. Speague.

HEAVENLY MINDEDNESS.

Perkins and Marvin, of this city, have just published an instant when the strinking their spiritual state and growth in grace," by the Rev. John Barr, of Glagow. One excellence of the work load that it makes the evidence of the existence of piety in the world lies the inheritance of the sons of In that world lies the inheritance of the sons of In that world lies the inheritance of the sons of In that world lies the inheritance of the sons of In that world lies the inheritance of the sons of In that world lies the inheritance of the sons of In that world lies the inheritance of the sons of In that world lies the inheritance of the sons of In that world lies the inheritance of the sons of In that world lies the inheritance of the sons of In that world lies the inheritance of the sons of In that world lies the inheritance of the sons of In that world lies the inheritance of the sons of In that world lies the inheritance of the sons of In that world lies the inheritance of the sons of In that world lies the inheritance of the sons of In that world lies the inheritance of the sons of International Int

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WARE, MASS. Extract of Letter from a friend, to the Publisher of the Ch. Watchman, dated Ware, Sept. 6, 1831.

Extract of Letter from a friend, to the Publisher of the Ch. Watchman, dated Ware, Sept. 6, 1831.

About ten months ago, Christians here began to meurn over their coldness, and to pray with earnestness in little circles of three or four in a place; and thus they continued to do, until by some means the places and the object of their meetings became known to others, who came flocking in "as doces to their windows." The first case of special conviction was a female who attended a Sabbath School. And here I would say, that I have no doubt that at least seven-eighths of those born into the kingdom of Christ in this place during this precious reviewl, have been connected with the Sabbath School. It is impossible to ascertain precisely the number of real conversions. Of those who have made a public profession since the revival commenced here; four have united with the Methodists,—ten or eleven have joined the Baptist Church, whose Meeting-House is in Hardwick, about four miles from this village, and fifty have joined Rev. Mr. Cooke's Church in this place, and there are twelve more who now stand propounded—probably there are thirty or forty more who have expressed a hope that they have been born of God.

MEETING AT MALDEN.

MEETING AT MALDEN.

DEAR SIR.—Our protracted meeting was commenced on Tuesday, the 30th ult, and gencluded on the 4th inst. On each day, and at each meeting, the house of God was filled with a solemn and attentive audience. Our ministering brethren, who visited us on the occasion, evidently came in the fulness of the blessing of the gospel of Christ. Several obtained hopes in the pardoning love of God, before the close of the meetings, and many more since.—There are, at this time, more than fifty persons, who cherish a hope that they have "passed from death unto life," since the commencement of these meetings, and far the greater part of these are young men from It to 25 or 30 years of age. May the Lotd preserve them all unto his heavenly kingdom, by keeping them all in the love and practice of godliness.

heaventy kinguous, vy server practice of godiness.

I rejoice to say, that much harmony of feeling and one-ness of purpose to labour and pray for the prospectity of Zion and the salvation of sinners prevail among the different denominations of Christians in this town.

[Ch. Watchman.]

Zton and the salvation of stinets piecum among the different denominations of Christians in this town.

Meeting at Methuen.—The recent protracted meeting in Methuen, was held in the Rev. Mr. Beard's meeting house, conducted by Rev. Messrs. Badger, Jackson, of Andover, Merrill and Pierce, of Draeut, Phelps, Cross and Peckham, of Havertull, Headly of Bradford, Harris and Catler, of Windham, Church, of Pelham, and Cushing of Boxborrough. The Brytist Church and Society, with their Pastor, Rev. Mr. Kradball, unanimously attended and took an active part in the services. We are informed that so interesting a season was never before known in that town. More than a hundred have indulged hopes in the mercy of God. A protracted meeting had been held a few weeks before in Rev. Mr. Kimball's meeting house, which was peculiarly blest, and the way seemed to be prepared for the more powerful display of divine grace. Rev. C. O. Kimball' baptized 10 on the last Lord's day, making 45 since the first of July last.—Lowell Evan. abr.

Fitchburg, Yass.—A very pleasing attention to religion has commenced here. Lord's day before last, Rev. Mr. Bentley baptized five persons, who for a considerable time had cherished the hope of the gesnel. During one of the nublic meetings at which he preached, twenty per-

time had cherished the hope of the gessel. During one of the public meetings at which he preached, twenty persons rose, some of whom age had readered gray, requesting to be specially prayed for, as realizing their need of forgiveness and salvation.

[Ch. Watchman.]

New-Salem, Mass.—A work of grace, we learn is at this time occurring here. About seventy are supposed to have become partakers of the grace of the gospel. Thirty-five have been added to the Baptist church, in which society the work is most prevised; though our Congregational brethren are sharers in the good work. It commenced in a Sahbath School.

In Prescott, in the Congregational Society, about fifty have become the subjects of renovating grace.

In Shutesbury, also, there is a happy revival.

[14]

CANTON, CONN.

xtract of a letter from the Rev. George Phippen to the Editor of the Christian Secretary, dated Canton, Conn. Sept. 1, 1331.

We held a protracted meeting last week; commencing We held a pretracted meeting last week; commencing on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and closing on Friday night. A supplies of ministering brethren, both of our own and one fresbytering Church, were present, and took part in the services. Previous to the meeting, the church had somewhat awoke, and had determined to make vigorous efforts to rive and take, and unintain higher and hoher

willimantic, Conn.—The Rev. A. Gregory, in a letter to the Editor of the Christian Secretary, gives some particulars of a happy revival at this place, accompanying a protracted from the Shi to the Editor. The charge feeling on members of the Sahath School, obtained hope in Christ.—A spirit of prayer persaded the Church. Soon after the meeting commenced, six were willing to be known as inquirers. Next day, many publicly rose to be prayed for. About 40 attended the inquiry meeting several evenings, 23 indulged the hope of salvation since the beginning of these meetings, and many others remain anxious. The ministers who attended were-key. Messrs. D. Wildman, Phippen. Hunt, Browa, Davis, Cookson, N. Wildman, Maliry, Brockett, Jennings, Shailor, Atwell, Robbins, Doty, Hodge, Tilden, Bounet, Moore, and Chaffee. The rich grace of God singledout some of the boldest of his foes for its trophies. Two young men, who had been despisers of religion, were same, who had been despisers of religion, were same, who had endeavored to quiet conscience with the theory of God's universal benevolence. The attention is also apparent in the Congregational and Methods societies.

It work still continues in different parts of the town, and has spread into neighboring societies. The work still continues in different parts of the town, and has spread into neighboring societies. The mean used were preaching, prayer, and conversal to the method the anxious meeting, which was held in another burifung; while was held in another burifung; while due anxious meeting, which was held in another burifung; while was led it another burifung; while was led it an another burifung; while was led it in a mother burifung; while was led it in another burifung; while was led it in a mother burifung; while was led it in another burifung; while was led it in another burifung; while was led it in another burifung; while

Burlington, Ct.—A correspondent in Connecticut, under date of Sept. 1st, writes as follows: In Burlington a four-days meeting, which closed on Monday list, has been greatly blessed. About forty indulged hope up to that time, Not far from one hundred were left in a deeply anxious state. A few of the forty had indulged lope previously to the meeting.

the meeting.

Bozrahville, Ct.—This is a small manufacturing sillage in Bozvah, Ct. It has repeatedly been visited with refreshings from on high during a few years past. The last (Norwich) Religious Messenger announces the commencement of another revival in this highly favored place.

of another revival in this nightly havored place.

Lebanon, (Goshen) Ct.—The same paper says: A powerful revival is now going on at Lebanon, (purish of Gosheu,) under the pastoral care of Rev. Mr. Ripley, and one also at Tolland, where there is at present, no settled clergyman.

Stratford Ct.-Last week we briefly noticed the revi Stratford Ct.—Last week we briefly noticed the revival in Stratford. We have just received the following letter from a correspondent in this place, dated September 1:—The Congregational church in this place had been without a paster for several months, and had been in a low divided situation. Even praying Christians seemed to lose their faith; and to feel as if this place was to be left, as the heath in the desert, whilst God was pouring out his Spirit on all the towns in its immediate vicinity. This state of feeling did not cantinue long: nor can it is the hearts of any who truly love the cause of Zion. Praying Christians became alarmed, and aroused to action. The church invited a zerlous young man to labor among them. ristians became attarmed, and aroused to action. The irch invited a zerdous young man to labor among them, ik a vote to hold a four-days meeting and adopted the took a vote to hold a four-days meeting and adopted the truly catholic measure of inviting ministers of other evangelical denominations. (Baptists, Methodists, and Episcopalians,) to co-operate in the blessed work. As soon as this impulse was felt in the church, and Christians began to pray in earnest, several conversions took place.—The four-days meeting commenced the 9th of August, and ministers from the neighboring towas entered into the work with great zeal and perseverance, and God was pleased to come their labors. During the meeting twenty-five persons

cause, has but two sons, both of whom have been made subjects of the work. Three lads, about 15 years of age, who signed the temperance articles last spring, have all been made to rejoice in the Lord during the last month.—

A large proportion of the converts are members of the temperance Society.

N. Y. Observer.

A large proportion of the converts are members of the temperance Society.

N. Y. Observer.

**Lyme, N. H.—From our correspondent, in Castleton, we have lately received the following account of a very interesting three-days meeting in this place:

"The meeting commenced the first Wednesday in August. There were about 1500 present. On the second day the auxious were requested to take the aisle, and between three and four hundred came out. On the third day the converts and anxious were invited to meet at the town hall; there were about 500 who came together. Those who felt determined to submit then, and make religion their first business, were requested to kneel while prayer was offered in their behalf, and about 400 bowed themselves down before the Lord. The revival had been in progress about six weeks previous to the meeting, and about thirty had obtained hope. A deep and awful solemnity rested on the congregation, and the whole place appeared to be overshadowed with the solemnity."

Kingston, N. H.-A correspondent of the New York vangelist, in a letter dated Kingston, N. H. September S,

Evangelist, in a letter dated Aingston, N. H. September by writes as follows:

"The Congregational church and society in this town under the pastoral care of Rev. O. Pearsons, are enjoying a delightful season of refreshing from the presence of the Lord. We humbly believe the Great Head of the church is here at the present moment, and has already sent the rod of his strength out of this branch of Zion; and by his Holy Spirit taken possession of many hearts. Blessed he his holy name. One hundred and ten came forward on the last of our four-days meeting, recently held, to the anxious seats. Such a glorious season was never before witnessed in this town.

Keene, N. H.—The probable number of inquirers in town is over 100, including a few that have obtained Royalton, Vt.-Letter to the Editors of the Chronicle, da-

Royalton, Vt.—Letter to the Editors of the Chronicle, dated, Royalton, Sept. 12th, 1831.

"The Lord has done great things for us whereof we are glad." It is now about ten days since our Four-days Meeting closed. Our hopes have been more than realized. The meeting was one of intense interest. It is believed that at least 1200 were present during the last two days, and at internassion during each of these days, nearly 300 attended the inquiry meeting. Many hope they submitted themselves to God during the meeting. God blessed us in our attempts to prepare for this meeting; there was much searching of heart, and much fervent prayer, and when the meeting commenced many were inquiring, "What shall I do to be saved!" and a few were rejociting in hope. I should think 200 attended the first inquiry meeting after the close of the protracted meeting. The work appears as great upon some professed! thristians as upon any other class of persons. These have been many hearty and melting confessions by those who have been wandering from days. Since the commencement of the meeting, we doubt not but there have been more than 100 hopeful conversions, 20 or 30 of whom are heads of families, some Sabbath School teachers and scholars, some members of the Academan and come families we have we can one way we were consented to the agency and come families we have we can one way as well the greater and come families we have we can one way as when are of teachers and scholars, some members of the Acadene families we hope we can now say, they are

Westerlon, (Chesterville,) N. Y.—The following com-mication of Sept. Sth, is to the editor of the New York

Evangelist:

"A revival of religion, extraordinary for the singularity of its commencement, and its great power, is now in progress in Westerloo, County of Albany.

"A few weeks since, (as the writer is informed,) two intemperate men were at a tippling house in that place, drinking, when one of them, by way of amisement, commenced the singing of religious hyans. The consecutor of the other was abarraed; he went home, but found no reof the other was abstract; he went home, but found no rehief. Sometime after malacipit, his conviction of sin and
guid continuing to increase, he repaired to the house of a
neighboring professor of religion, and calling him out of
bed, entreated his advice and his prayers. These convictions were soon followed by hopeful conversion to God;
and this individual is now an avowed disciple of the Lord
Joses Christ. This circumstance, together with some indications of seriousness growing out of it, induced two elders of a church in the vicinity to appoint a prayer meeting in Chesterville, where the occurrence took place. The
school house was too strait to contain those who assembled, and the meeting was transferred to the charch, which
to the surprise of all present, was literally full to overflowing. At the close of the usual services, thirty persons
came forward as inquirers after the way of eternal lifethe number of anxious is now increased—it is presumed to
one hundred. A four-lays meeting began there on Tue-lay
last.

one handred. A four-lays meeting legan mere use that the commencement of our protracted meeting, there has been reference to it. The meeting came. The sermons, the exhortations, the prayers, were directed to one object—the salvation of sinners. The meeting came. The sermons the exhortations, the prayers, were directed to one object—the salvation of sinners. The meeting has passed—The Lord has heard the prayers of his people, and granted as the desire of our hearts. We are blest with a precious revival of religion. Most of the youth in our village, are hoping in the mercy of God through Jesus Christ. Very many of all ages are anxious, and I think I do not depart from truth when I say, our whole community are variously interested on the most solemn of all subjects, the salvation of their souls.

Willimantic, Conn.—The Rev. A. Gregory, in a letter to the Editor of the Christian Secretary, gives some particulars of a happy revival at this place, accompanying a pro

and more powerful.

There are at the present time revivals in Florence and

There are at the present time revivals in Florence and Annaville. This whole region is moved, and God is manifesting himself in a most wonderful and gracious manner. W. Recorder. Yours, &c. J. B.

In the Vicinity of Lake Champlain.—A correspondent

In the Vicinity of Lake Champlain.—A correspondent at Burlington, Vt. in a recent letter, states, that the Lord is reviving his work in many of the churches in the north-western section of Vermont, and also in the state of New York, on the opposite sole of Lake Champlain. One great means which food is hlessing in these revivals, is the practice of hobling four-days meetings. The most profound solemnity and perfect order reigns through the whole, together with occup feeling, many convictions and conversions.

Witkesbarre, Pa.—Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated Witkesbarre Aug. 26th, 1831.

We lind a four-days meeting last week. There are now some signs of life among the dry bones. Our meetings grew more and more interesting and solemn to the close. An auxious meeting was held on Wednesday evening at which there were 24. Many probably not very deeply convicted, but some were cut down to the dust.

Salem, Ohio. - Indications that the Lord was about to Salem, Onto.—Indications that the Lord was about to revive his work in the Salem church, were apparent during the last fall. At nearly every meeting since, some have been received for baptism. 19 have been baptized, and the revival is progressing. Both of these churches are under the pastoral care of Elder Win.

South Anna, Va.—Elder J. Fife, of Goochland, writes to the editor of the Religious Herald that be had attended a two days meeting at the above place, and on the second day baptized 29 persons. The revival in Goochland continues. 585 have been baptized since

April.
In Bedford County, we learn from the same paper, that in Beaford County, we learn from the same paper, that six churches are enjoying a season of refreshing. The revival is spreading through Nuckolls. Large parts of the counties of Pawhatan, Chesterfield, Henrico, Hanover, Louisa and Fluvanna are also refreshed by the showers of grace. Revivals are also mentioned as existing in King and Queen counties, and in Halifax. Four-days meetings have been frequent and blessed. Temperance Societies have been formed, and large accessions have been made to the churches.

BOSTON RECORDER.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1831.

LETTER FROM THE EDITOR.

WINDSOR, SEPT. 16, 1831 The General Convention of Congregational and Presbyteri an Mintsters in Vermont met here on Tuesday, and the session closes to-day. The representation is not so full as usual probably on account of the uncommon demand for ministerial labor that prevails throughout the State.

The Sermon at the opening of the Convention was by the Rev. James Anderson, of Manchester, from 1 John 1: 3. Rev. Thomas A. Merrill, of Middlebury, was chosen Moderator, and Rev. Messrs. Delano, of Hartland, and Anderson, of Manchester, Scribes.

In the evening of Tuesday, the annual meeting of the North-western Branch of the American Education Society was holden, Ozias Buell, Esq. in the chair. The receipts the Society have been small during the year, although there are 45 beneficiaries in the literary institutions in the State. Rev. Mr. Cogswell, Agent of the Parent society, Rev. R. S. Storrs, of Massachusetts, Rev. Joseph Tracy, and Rev. Joel Fiske, addressed the meeting.

The narratives of the state of religion were given or Wednesday morning. They were in the highest degree gratifying and encouraging. Revivals have prevailed or now prevail in all the counties and in a very large proportion of the towns in the State,—some of them very extensive and astonshingly happy in their influence on society. I shall send you the Narrative adjeted by the Convention, as soon as possible .- At the close of the relations, the Rev. Mr Wheeler moved a resolution, substantially as follows: " Resolved, that the surprising manifestation of the Divine goodness to this State in the remarkable revivals of which we have inst heard, calls for our united, humble, and hearty thanks to Almighty God." The Moderator, in putting the question equested all who were in favor of the resolution to rise when the whole audience, I believe without exception, rose vith one consent, apparently with deep feeling, to prese their thanks to the Father of Mercies.

In the afternoon of yesterday, the Annual Meeting of the Vermont Sunday School Usion was held, Hon. Charles Marsh, President, in the clair. The Report was very imperfect, for want of adequate returns. The number of pu-In Addison county as many as 30 teachers and 300 scholars have become hopefully pour during the last year. Forty or 50 students of Middleitery and Burlington colleges, have acted as Sunday School Missionaries. Addresses were made by Rev. Messrs. J. Tracy, D. Blodgett, D. O. Morton, J. Fiske, S. Morgan, and J. Wheeler. It seemed to be forgotten till the last speaker rose, that this Anniversary Raikes, and that they were met on the Sunday School

eriousness of the audence.

I learn from Concord, that my anticipations respecthe results of the meeting; have been far sucpassed. Meetings on Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, were crowded and solemn, and there was a great and increasing seriousness throughout the village,

JUBILEE OF SABBATH SCHOOLS.

JUBILEE OF SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Wednesday, the 14th, inst being the birth-day of Rober Raires, Esq. of Gloucester, England, the most distinguished founder of Sabbath Schools, the same was celebrated in this city by the delivery of addresses on the value and sulutary influence of these Schools. At the first Baptist Meeting-House, the Rev. Mr. Hance delivered an address, commemorative of the memory of Raires, in which he gave a brief history of this philanthropist, and of the rapidity with which his plass of instruction circulated in Europe, and advanced with improvements. Sabbath Schools were first introduced into London by a Mr. Fox, a wealthy establishment, and they soon became popular and extensive in England, Ireland, Ac. Mr. Hance intensive stablishment, and they soon became popular and e ensive in England, Ireland, &c. Mr. Hager into duced his remarks on the grand subject, by noticing the fitness of periodical celebrations of important events of seclebratical and national interest, and of the very su-perior station, which Sabbath Schools should occupy when placed in contrast with political occurrence which merely relate to the present life; for the noble

on of the soul.

The following is one of the Hymns, sung with happy effect by the Sunday School Children on this occ

Let us raise our youthful voices In a song of joyful praise Many a soul in bliss rejoices Say'd from sin by God's rich grace Guided right their southful feet. He from error's ways has brought us. To the light that shines from heav's

Wand'ring from the fold he sought a And to us his grace has giv'n; We will thank him, We will thank him for his love.

Teachers kind, and friends surround us, Born within a Christian land, Many blessings all around us Kindly given from his hand,

Much we owe him, For his rich abounding grace, We will praise thee, heav'nly Parent,
For thy blessings kindly given;
O't to us thy grare continue
Bring us safely home to heav'n;
There we'll praise thee,
In a never-coding song. [Ch. 1]

[Ch. Watchman. MR. GANNETT'S ADDRESS.

We had the pleasure of hearing the Address of the Rev. Mr. Gannett, at the celebration of the Sunday School jubilee, in the Federal street Church, on Wednesday evening last. We can give but a very imperfect abstract of it.

It seems that before the year 1770, Miss Harrison, afterwards Mrs. Catharine Cappe, established a Sunday School in a little village in Yorkshire, Eegband. The idea was suggested to her during a visit which she made at the Rev. Mr. Lindsay's. The children assembled in the kitchen of her house, and she spent a considerable part of the Sabbath, in instructing them, in successive class Watt's Hymos, and the Shorter Catechism. She perseered in her labors, and notwithstanding many repr with which she had to meet, accomplished much good. But ROBERT RAIKES was the first who gave form and notoriety to this means of doing good. He was born in Gloocester, England, Sept. 14, 1735. His father published the Gloucester Journal; Robert succeeded him, and acquired in this way, a competent support. One of his first labors of ercy was a successful effort to meliorate the condition

the prisoners, in the bridewell of his native city. One morning, as he was visiting the suburbs of the place is attention was drawn to a group of noisy and ragged children, who were playing in the streets. On inquiry he found that their appearance and conduct on the Sabbath, was still more intolerable, that they filled the streets with arsing and blasphemy. This information sugg sted to him the plan of collecting them together on the Sabhath, and f endeavoring to reform and instruct them. He accordsisters from the negationing power and one with great and of preserverance, and God was pleased to own their labors. During the meeting twenty-five persons professed to have given their labors. During the meeting twenty-five persons of the counters of pawhatan, Chesterfield, Henrica, Hanover, persons to the Lord. There were a few conversions previous to the meeting, as has been observed, and a number since, making in all above 50. It is wortly of remark, that this revival has prevailed. It is wortly of remark, that this revival has prevailed in one section of this village, there are but two generation to the Lord during the present revival. One individual, (both of one family) who are members of the generatore society; and one of them is a tarked case of generation to the Lord during the present revival. One individual, who has been very active in the temperance of the particular attachments.

Among Cherokees.—Rev. H. Posey writes under date generation to the Lord during the present revival. One individual, who has been very active in the temperance of the particular attachments. The field them in the temperance of the particular attachments. The provided them is a tarked case of July 18, that there is a revival among the Cherokees of the valley Towns; that he temperance society; and one of them is a tarked case of July 18, that there is a revival among the Cherokees of the valley Towns; that he care has been revolved to the valley Towns; that he would not be valled to the signal, who has been very active in the temperance of the particular attachments. The profession of this village, there are now 73 Cherokees in the church.

**The last word died up to the diagram wong done to Dr. Allen has been in operation three years, he published an account of the minister of the particular attachments. The task of the word of them in his newspaper. This account was published at London, and the profession of the silland, who was conferred on 13; of A. M. on 6 in course; the long of the profession of the particular atta

was the means of exciting an interest in the object there. In 1785, a Sunday School Society was formed in London. Mr. Raikes died April 7th, 1811, in his 75th year. He Wells, of Boston; Rev. B. Weld, of Albany, and W. T. does not seem to have been aware of the power of the machine, which he was putting in motion. He thought that is plans would be harmless, if they did not result in good. He was a modest unassuming man, but a true hearted philanthropist. "If from the realms of everlasting light he directs a glance to these scenes of earth, how sublime must be his pleasure." A feail and feeble beginning crowned with such glorious results. A few children collected toother in the suburbs of a provincial town in England, in 1781, learning their letters. In fifty short years, two millions of children, associated every Sabbath day in all quarters of the globe, studying the mysteries of redeeming ve. Whose heart does not exult within him in view of this achievement of philanthropy.

The Sunday School enterprise is worthy of support; 1st. from the excellence of the object which it has in view ; 2d. from the simplicity of the idea; 3d. from the ease of its adaptation; 4th. from its efficiency; 5th. from its great results. It is a serious question whether it is more advantageous to the scholars than it is to the teachers. To the cents and friends at home it brings inestimable blessings On society at large, it confers an incalculable good. Its indirect benefits are many and important. In estima its effects we are to look at the vice prevented, error admits of application every where, and in every condition and aspect of human society. It is not for the rich simply, nor for the poor, not for the refined only, but for the illiterate. It diffuses its blessings among the vell-taught children of Scotland, and in the miserable cabins of Ireland; among the Hottentots of the Cape, and in the palaces of omercial metropolis of the world. Every where this angel of mercy scatters with both hands its favors.

It is no objection to the plan that we do not see all the good results immediately. The changes which it works Neither, if it is properly viewed, does it interfere with the more important and indispensable parental instruction. It a most valuable auxiliary, a most efficient coadjuter to domestic teaching. No danger need be apprehended that it will promote sectarian views, or unite church and state. All the religious denominations in the land are vigorously engaged in this great cause. Each adopts its own plans pils connected with the chools was stated to be 25,536. If one were disposed to seek for supremacy, all the others would frown mon it.

We offer the above as a meagre outline of the Address of Mr. Gannett. There were many passages, which were expressed in very select and beautiful lauguage. A large audience listened with great attention for more than an hour. The observations which were addressed to Sabbath School teachers were serious and weighty. We should of the Vermont Union, fell on the birth day of Robert | not, of course, subscribe to the view which was given of the great purpose of Sabbath Schools. It did not go far enough Jubilee, -a striking coincidence that meld to have been Children have deprayed hearts. All the teaching in the world, without the sanctifying grace of God, would In the evening, Mr. Peters, of New-York, preached a vain. The conversion of children to God, ought to be the ermon well calculated to deepen the evidently increasing great aim of Sunday Schools, while at the same time, every thing which is praiseworthy and of good report should be assiduously cultivated

Prayer on this occasion was offered by the Rev. Mc Putnam, of Roxbury; and two original hymns were song; ne written by Dr. Thomas Gray, Jr., and the following y the Rev. John Pierpent.

Father of lights! we bless each ray
Shot from thy throne to lead the blind
With song we hail the holy day
That's dawning on the youthful mind. Gone is the gloom! the cold eclipse, In which the ignorant at thee gaze, Has passed; and now from infant lip Art thou, O God, perfecting praise Bishop of souls, whose arms were spread, For clasp and bless such little ones, On these be thine own spirit shed, That they may be thy Father's sons!

Friends of the young, whose trills are o'er,

Taste ye in heaven a purer bliss,

Commediate water comes from days like this? Author of life! when death's cold hand
Is gently on our exclude pressed,
May sorrowing children round as stand—
The children whom our cares have biessed.

AMHERST COLLEGE.

The first term of the college year at this Institution, be-ins to-day. We understand that the prospects of a large Freshman class are very promising. Prof. Hovey, it is ex. the Senior Class; and on Wednesday evening a Ser pected, will return in a few months from Europe, with Rev. Dr. Fitch, of New Haven before the Alumni valuable additions to the College library and apparatus. At the latest intelligence he was about leaving London for Paris. There are three social libraries belonging to the students of the College, containing in all about five thous sand volumes. The tuition of beneficiaries of charitable associations, and of other indigent pines youth, preparing for the ministry, is wholly paid from a fund appropriated to that purpose. Board in private families can be procured at from \$1 to 1,50 per week. From a triennial catalogue this college is 270. The first class which graduated in 1822, consisted of two members; the one which has just left the Institution consisted of sixty members. Probably three fourths of all the graduates are, or will soon be ministers of the gospel. Fire are marked on the catalogue as foreign missionaries.

HISTORY OF OLD HAMPSHIRE.

We are very much gratified to learn that measures are adopting to prepare a history of all the towns in this an-We have seen a circular of inquiries, directed to individuals in the various towns, and signed by the Rev. I. S. Spencer, of Northampton, and Rev. N. Perkins, of Ankerst, as a Sub-Committee. We trust that the work will be thoroughly done. The materials are rich and abundant. The early histories of such towns as Springfield, Northampton, Hadley, Hatfield, and Deerfield, if properly executed, will command a general and permanent erest. Who would not also delight to read well written singraphies of such men as Judge Strong, of Amherst, Col. Ephraim Williams, of Hatfield, Dr. Hopkins, of Hadley Col. Stoddard, Major Hawley, Gov. Strong, and several her venerable men among the departed of Northan of Pyncheon, Bliss and Hooker, of Springfield, and Dr. Lathrop, of West Springfield. But very few, if any con ties in this or any other state, can furnish such men

LATE COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS. WESTERN RESERVE COLLEGE, Hudson, Ohio, Aug. 24th. Two graduates, G. W. Barnes, N. Eggleston. The

unior class participated in the exercises of the day. BOWDOIN COLLEGE, Sept. 7th. The degree of A. B. was conferred on 20 young gentlemen; that of A. M. on in course, and one out of course. The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred on Rev. Moses B, Chase, of Hopkinton, N. H., and Jonathan P. Rogers, Esq., of Bangor, Me. The degree of Doctor in Medicine was conferred on 33 gentlemen. The Boards of Trustees and of Overseers, voted to acquiesce in the "Act respecting Colleges"—an act which has removed President Allen. "The Boards acquiesced, not because the act was constitutional or expedient, or equitable in itself and its operations; neither be-

Christian Index, Philadelphia; L. L. D. on Hon. Wm. Baylies, of Bridgewater, Ms.; A. M. on Rev. E. M. T. Grinnel!, Esq., of Providence. The oration before the Phi Beta Kappa was pronounced by the Rev. Pres. Way. land. It was characterized by great originality of thought, Hon. Tristam Burges delivered an oration, and the Hon. Wm. Hunter a poem before the Federal Adelphi. "The Rev. Mr. Thompson, of Natick, Ms. delivered an before the Philermenian society, and N. P. Willis, Esq., of Boston, before the United Brothers society.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE, Sept. 7th. The prizes for declamations in the three lower classes, were awarded to H. M. Parsons, Lewis Allen, and Thomas H. Dutton. "The number of graduates was 21, and about that number were received as members of College." The exercises of Conmencement day were said to have been unusually interesting. Hon. Daniel D. Barnard, of Rochester, N. Y., ed an oration before the Adelphic Union Society; and Wm. Porter, Esq., of Lee, Ms., one before the Society of Alumni. The degree of D. D. was conferred on Rev Mark Tucker, of Troy, N. Y.

YALE COLLEGE, Sept. 14. At the meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa, a vote was passed to remove the injunction of secrecy from the members of the society. "The oration of Chancellor Kent," says a correspondent of the N-Y. Observer, " was at once a learned, profound and eloquent production. The subject was YALE COLLEGE; the character and motives of its founders—the state of society out of which it sprung, and by which it has been cherished, the influence which it has exerted, &c."

The degree of A. B. was conferred on 79: of A. M. in course on 34. The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred on Rev. James Ely, Rev. Peter Karsman, Hon. S. H. Hooper, Hon. F. Granger, and Wm. F. Hopkins. Twenty two members of the Medical Institution received the degree of M. D., and the honorary degree of M. D. was conferred on six. Flavel Bascom, Alfred Newton, Joseph Eldridge and Leverett Griggs were appointed Totors. About 50 were enitted to the Freshman class. A very full meeting of the Munni and friends of the College was held on Tuesday afternoon and evening. On motion of Gen. Van Rensselve payable on'y on condition that one hundred thousand dol lars should se pledged before the first of December, 1832. About thirty thousand dollars were pledged on the spot. Addresses were made by Pres. Day, Prof. Silliman, Hon R. M. Sherman, Z. Lewis and others.

The Corporation voted to establish a Greek Professor ship, and appointed to the foundation Mr. Theodore D

NEWTON THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION.

The annual Examination of the Students in this Seminary took place on Wednesday last in the Chapel. The restations in Hebrew, Greek, the principles of Interpretation, Sc., were very satisfactory to the Corporation and the visiters, and inspired the lope of usefulness, with respect to those who are receiving the cultivation bestowed at this institution.

istitution.

In the evening an Address was delivered before the Mis-In the evening an Address was delivered before the Missionary Society of Inquiry on "The obstacles attending the Missionary Enterprize, and the practicability and importance of overcoming them." This Address was delivered by Mr. Nathaniel Hervey of the Junour Class, and was an interesting performance. Some additional remarks were made by Dr. Bolles, and prayers were offered by the Rev. Mesers. Bolles and Train.

The Trustees of the Seminary held their Annual Meeting on the morning of Thursday.

In the afternoon the Exhibition was attended in the Baptist meeting-house. Ch. Secretary.

ANDOVER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. The anniversary of the Theological Seminary at Asdever will be holden on WEDNESDAY SEXT, Sept. 28th. From the following order of exercises it will be seen that he occasion will be one of unusual interest. The class

one of the largest who have received their education at the On Monday Evening before the Rhetorical Society will ter, J. Wilde, and W. L. Stearns, and an Address by the

who leave the Institution contains forty members, and is

President, E. A. Park.—On Tuesday morning an Address before the Mechanical Association by Dr. Reynolds of Boston. On Tuesday Afternoon an Oration before the Electrical Society by Rev. Dr. Beman, of Troy, N. Y. and a Poem by Rev. L. Bacon, of New Haven .- On Tuesday evening an Address before the Society of Inquiry, by the President, B. Labaree. - On Wednesday the Exercises of the Senior Class; and on Wednesday evening a Sermon by

SUMMARY STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, for June 1st, 1831.

The General Assembly now has under its spiritual government twenty Synois; oxy myspeth and poor Pressnytherias; 1584 ordained bishops; 216 licentiate preachers; 215 candidates in a course of preparation for the ministry; 2253 churches; and 182,017 communicans. From April 1st 1830 to April 1st 1831, we have returns of 20354 persons received to the full communication of the Pressure received to the full communication. 20354 persons received to the full communion of the Pres-byterian Church, of whom 15357 were added on examina-tion and profession of their faith; and 4997 were by certi-ficate either translated from sister churches, or removed ficate either translated from sister churches, or removed from one of our congregations to another. In the same pe-riod, 4399 adult persons and 12198 infants were haptised; which gives a total 16588 haptisms. The collection of funds reported for the same year amount to \$247,501,70 for domestic and foreign missions; \$3880,39 to defray the ex-pense of the Commissioners to the last Assembly, whose joint travel to and from Philadelphia was very near to 100,000 miles: \$16,5°4,39 for the use of different Theolo-gical Seminaries; \$33317,14 for education purposes; and 218,54 for the contingent expenses of the General Assem-bly. The total of these collections is \$101,802,16. Our increase, during the year past, has been in \$900.

bly. The total of these collections is Savis and in Synods Our increase, during the year past, has been in Synods 1; in Presbyteries 6; in churches 95; in ordained minuters 93; and in the additions of communicants 14369. After the synony of vals, our net gain appears to be no more than S6SS. This i vals, our net gain appears to be no more than S688. This is owing to no returns from many churches. The real increase can not have been less than 15,000; and our total of communicants if all reported, would be 190,000. Our 1800 ordained and licensed preachers of the word exceed in number those of 1830 by 89. Our licentiates are fewer than they were a year ago, by 4, and our Candidates for the ministry, by 13. The baptisms of adults hast year exceeded those of 1830 by 1135; the infant baptisms was 1131. The grand total of charitable contributions reported is less this year than the preceding year, by \$82,490,68. this year than the preceding year, by \$82,490,68. E. S. ELY, Stated Clerk of General Assembly

DEATH OF THE REV. DR. RICE. Union Seminary, Virginia, Sept. 4th, 1831.

oughout a sickness of nearly nine months, Dr. Rice

Throughout a sickness of nearly nine mouths, Dr. Rice had, with various changes of external symptoms, been gradually and steadily declining. By an examination mode at his own instance, several extensive strictures were discovered in the bowels, in which, no doubt, the disease originated, and which precluded the possibility of recovery.

The sickness of this servant of God was attended with great suffering. The disease itself and the lighty nervous character which it put on, caused not only much buddy suffering, but great mental depression. Yet to the last, his mind was collected and perfectly itself. Satorday morning be revived from a death-like stupor, and sensible that the hand of death was upon him, he remarked that there were a few things which he wisfed to say. He then bid those who stood round his bed an affectionate furewell; commending his now deeply affected partner to the blessing and protection of heaven; and expressing, with regard to all his friends, an unfaminished affection. He spoke about fifteen minutes, and found himself mable to proceed farther. During the day, he said very little, and was evidently in great bodly suffering. This increased towards night. At nine, rousing himself again, he said—"Mercy it trisumphant"—The last word died upon his lips—He gasped for a few moments and expired.

Dr. Rice was born Nov. 28th, 1777. Not yet 54 years of age, there was room to hope that he would long be spared to labor on earth in the cause of his Lord and Master. Bat

THE CHR

WHY THIS SPECI

Why ! We need i aware to what extendand of the Pilgrims? places of fashio

need the influences. Where ses com originated the l In New-England of the enterpri world. When Pilgrim Fathers, behalf of the Sabl the State,) pledged important to all on would hold up a be

and growing profa

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friends do this nothing more wi but can such a than that of p

Bible is 3. This

thrown back on t blessing of God, and let all the fi

plishing the object

LOU The undersigned

bouse of worship i

The cheerfulnes hearing only a sur nonal application. same facts been p oults would have to cessity of leaving it was propose facts which pr

Eighteen n Louisville were subscriber to be thought much of they did in the ship, an old buildi

d as a mechani God.
The Lord who is dently met with us, nearly one hundred have we had in whice additions have been who care not for the

The building which having required it ings.—We are und to erect a house a which has very ne scriptions however building, but not ; help from abroad. help from abroad, we could complete

proper to say that of 12000, where t American Home

present their claims
Should any be at
us to need assistance
isville, the answer i
was needed to erect hands of the churches. There build Protestant build Protestant che pare at Louisville, benefitted thereby, men control it.

abits, in emigra

L. L. D. on Hon. Wm. eld, of Albany, and W. T. ce. The oration beauty great originality of thought. an oration, and the Hon. k, Ms. delivered an oration y, and N. P. Willis, Esq., rothers society.

. 7th. The prizes for dees, were awarded to H. omas H. Dutton. "The about that number were The exercises of Comhave been unusually inteard, of Rochester, N. Y., Adelphic Union Society; Ms., one before the Society D. was conferred on Rev.

At the meeting of the Phi to remove the injunction the society. "The oracorrespondent of the N rned, profound and elowas YALE COLLEGE; unders-the state of sociov which it has been cher-

exerted, &c." rred on 79; of A. M. in ee of A. M. was conferter Karsman, Hon. S. H. Wm. F. Hopkins. Twenty ation received the degree e of M. D. was conferred wton, Joseph Eldridge and lutors. About 50 were A very full meeting of ege was held on Tuesday of Gen. Van Rensselaer, benefit of the institution hundred thousand dolfirst of December, 1832. were pledged on the spot. Day, Prof. Silliman, Hon.

blish a Greek Professor. indation Mr. Theodore D.

AL INSTITUTION.

Students in this Semin-tin the Chapel. The re-principles of Interpreta-to the Corporation and of usefulness, with respect livation bestowed at this

delivered before the Mis-The obstacles attending the practicability and impor-is Address was delivered Junior Class, and was an additional remarks were s were offered by the Rev.

held their Annual Meetwas attended in the Bap-Ch. Secretary

GICAL SEMINARY. gical Seminary at Ando-DAY NEXT, Sept. 28th. cises it will be seen that sual interest. The class ns forty members, and is ved their education at the

the Rhetorical Society will ns, and an Address by the nesday morning an Address n by Dr. Reynolds of Boston. ttion before the Rhetoriin, of Troy, N. Y. and a w Haven .- On Tuesday ociety of Inquiry, by the Wednesday the Exercises of esday evening a Sermon by n before the Alumni of the be holden as usual, in the

STICAL REPORT

in the United States of une 1st, 1831. s under its spiritual gov-E HUNDRED AND FOUR ed bishops; 216 licentiate course of preparation for and 182,017 communicants. sister churches, or removed to another. In the same pe-12198 infants were baptised; baptisms. The collection of mt to \$47,501,70 for \$3880,39 to defray the ex-the last Assembly, whose elphia was very near to ducation purposes; and of the General Assom-

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REV DR RICE irginia, Sept. 4th, 1831.

arly nine months, Dr. Rice atternal symptoms, been grad-By an examination made a sive strictures were discov-no doubt, the disease origi ssibility of recovery. of God was attended with tself and the highly nervous ed not only much bedily suf-red not only much bedily suf-ression. Yet to the last, his tly itself. Saturday morning tupor, and sensible that the e remarked that there were to say. He then hid those affectionate farewell; comressing, with regard to all affection. He spoke about ection. He spoke and numble to proceed far-ry little, and was evident-ed towards nightis increased towards night. he said—" Mercy is tri-upon his lips—He gasped

1777. Not yet 54 years at he would long be spared his Lord and Master. But who loves the church bet-wise. Our part is to bow THE CHRISTIAN SABBATH. For the Boston Recorder.

WHY THIS SPECIAL EFFORT IN BEHALF OF

THE SABBATH ? Why! We need it in our own New-England. Are you nware to what extent the Sabbath is profaned even in this land of the Pilgrims? Count the lines of Sabbath-breaking stages; pass through the streets of some of our cinies; visit our manufacturing villages; inquire at our livery-stables, and places of fashionable resort; look into many a tayern, shop, places of fashionable resort; look into many a tivera, shop, and counting room; see the haggage-waggons, the carriages of pleasure, and other vehicles that violate the day of the Lord; consider the vast variety of ways in which this holy day is profuned even by the descendants of the Puritans; and you will find among ourselves reason enough for a vigorous and general effort to rescue the Sabbath from further degradation.

the properties of the construction of the cons on turther degradation.

Why this special effort? Other parts of the country

THE BEST WAY.

I have long reflected with much solicitude on the best mass of promoting throughout the community a sacred observance of the Sabbath; but I can think of no plan more likely than that proposed by the General Association of our State, to rescue this holy day from its increasing profanations, and restore its sacredness and proper influence.

I. The plan is very simple and easy—so simple that a child can comprehend it at once, and so easy of execution that ministers need only bring the subject fairly before their people, and call on every friend of the Sabbath to lead the influence of his public example for its support. Let all its friends do this, and the thing is done for the present; and nothing more will be requisite for the fature, than for these same friends of the Sabbath to persevere in this sacred caire.

2. The plan is also adapted to the nature of the subject. We wish to accomplish a moral result; and the means proposed are not force, not the penalties of his; but simply the volumary agreement of all who are willing to abstain themselves from violating the Salbatia, and desirous of persuading others to do the same. We long to see the Salbath endroused in the hearts of all our fellow-civizens; but can such an object be gained by any other influence than that of personal example, and persuasive appeals to the understanding, heart and conscience? I have may seize my property, or immure my body in a prison; but can it make me love and observe the Salbath as God requires? No; acceptable obedience to the Fourth Command must be remoted just as obedience to any other command of the Bible is enforced by moral susaion.

3. This plan is also adapted to the genius of our institutions, and the state of society among us. Law here, without public opinion to enforce its execution, is utterly powerless, and floats down the stream of popular sentiment very like feathers driven before the wind. There is such a jealousy of legal enactments on moral, or religious such a jealousy of legal enactments on moral, or religious such a jealousy of legal enactments on moral, or religious such a jealousy of legal enactments on moral, or religious such a jealousy of legal enactments on moral, or religious such a jealousy of legal enactments on moral, or religious such a jealousy of legal enactments on moral, or religious such a jealousy of legal enactments on moral, or religious such a jealousy of legal enactments on moral, or religious such a jealousy of legal enactments on moral or religious such a jealousy of legal enactments on moral or religious such a jealousy of legal enactments on moral or religious such a jealousy of legal enactments on moral or religious such a jealousy of legal enactments on moral or religious such a jealous jea The plan is also adapted to the nature of the sub-

any, and in many praces without the oftender's being pun-sible even by the lash of public opinion. We are thus thrown back on the voluntary efforts of its friends, with the blessing of God, to rescue and restore the Salbath. His providence has forced us upon the right plan, the best plan; and let all the friends of the Salbath promptly and perse-ueringly do their duty, and the plan will not fail of accom-ishing the object.

For the Boston Recorder.

LOUISVILLE, KY. The undersigned with gratitude acknowledges the recept of the below named sums, towards the erection of a
bosse of worship in the city of Louisville, Kentucky.

From Park St. Church S 100 24

"Union Church, Essex St. 80 29

"Bowdoin St., 49 50

"Ist Coog. Chb. Churlestown 53 62—8 283 56

The cheeringness with which the sum was contributed on

"Ist Cong. Chh. Charlestown 53 62—8 283 56
The cheerfulness with which this sum was contributed on braing only a simple statement of facts, without any personal application, warrants the presumption, that had the same facts been presented to other congregations similar results would have followed.—Being however under the necessity of leaving Boston, it was not possible so to do, and it was proposed by several friends that the substance of the facts which prompted them to give, should be presented though your paper to the critizens of Buston, in the belief that others might be induced to "go and do likewise."—In compliance with their wishes a few facts are herewith subjoined.

Englitteen months since, twelve in historic in the city of

joined.

Eiglacen months since, twelve individuals in the city of Eiglacen months since, twelve individuals in the city of Louisville were organized into a church, and applied to the subscriber to become their pastor.—Seeing in them as he thought much of the spirit of their Master, and living as they did in the midst of a population of 12000 or 12000, where not more than 2000 attended any place of public worship, he with much fear and trembling yielded to their request, knowing that an attempt had once before been made and had failed—as they were destitute of a house of worship, an old building was reated, a part of which was occupied as a mechanics' shop, and there commenced the service of God.

of tiod.

The Lord who is not confined to place or number, has evidently met with us, and blessed us in adding to our number nearly one hundred during the last year.—Not a succament have we had in which some have not been added.—These additions have been almost entirely from among the young. Some are mechanics, just commencing business; others are clerks and apprentices, and some are the children of those who care not for the things of religion, and who of course have not the command of funds.

The building which is now occupied cannot be retained much longer, the owner of the ground upon which it stands having required it for the purpose of putting up other buildings.—We are under the necessity therefore of attempting to erret a house and have already purchased a bit of ground.

house and have already purchased a lot of grou s very nearly exhausted our means.—So ions however have been obtained towards erecting a og, but not sufficient to enable us to proceed without from abroad.—With the additional aid of 1000 dollars, suid complete the building, so far as to be able to wor-in it.

ship in it.

This infant church is composed of Christians who love This infant church is composed of Christians who love revivals and those truths which God blesses in revivals— they love those great and benevolent institutions which have originated in the laws of their fathers and which are the glory of this age and nation; and here it may not be im-proper to say that this is the only clurch in a population of 12000, where the agents of the American Education and American Home Missionary Societies are permitted to present their claims.

ould any be at a loss to know how it is possible for a need assistance in a place of so much wealth as Londer, the answer is; for the very same reason that aid needed to erect a Bethel church at New Orleans, not if Should any be at a loss to know how it is possible for us to need assistance in a place of so much wealth as Loniville, the answer is; for the very same reason that aid was needed to evect a Bethel church an New Orleans, not because wealth was not there, but because it was in the hands of those who would rather tear down than build up clurches. There is wealth enough in Rome, but none to build Protestant churches. There is wealth enough and to build Protestant churches. There is wealth enough and to be benefitted thereby, so long as the Pope of Rome and wicked nen control it.

It may perhaps be inquired how it.

men control it.

It may perhaps be inquired how it happens that this place has fallen so far behind. Cincinnati and other large towns in the West, with regard to her religious priviliges and institutions? The reply is, that Louisville having had the character of a sickly place, and as it contains a large slave population, the northern people of steady church-going habits, in emigrating to that country, have sought out more

healthy locations and places more congenial to their habits and feelings, leaving this to be filled up with foreigners.

Many important facts relative to the wants and necessities of this church might be added, but I doubt not quite sufficient has been stated to induce the liberal Christians of Boston to devise for us liberal things, and would only add that any donations may be left at the Bookstore of Peirce & Parker, No. 9 Cornhill, and will be very gratefully received, and applied faithfully to the object above specified.

ELI N. SAWTELL, Pastor of Presb. Chh. Louisville.

PROPOSED COLLEGE FOR COLORED YOUTH. From the New-Haven Advertizer.

At a city meeting duly warned, and held, at the City Hall in the city of New Haven, on Saturday the 10th day of September, 1831, to take into consideration a project for the establishment in this city of a college for the education of colored youth, the following Preambles and resolutions was be said meeting adored.

ANOTHER TESTIMONIAL.

Letter to the Proprietor of the Bostos RECORDER,

dated Anherst College, Sept. 15, 1831.

My Dear Sir,—I very much regret that circumstances have conspired to delay an answer to your friendly note, appended to a copy of the Prospectus of your valuable paper, which came to hand in the first part of August. It was received while I was absent, on account of ill health. After my return, the pressure of Commencement preparations demanded all my thoughts and time. The moment that was over, the Faculty began to scatter, and thus our return has been delayed until now. Our testimonial may come too late to do any good. But if you think it will be of the least advantage, you are bereby most cheerfully authorized to add my same, together with those of Profes-AMBERST COLLEGE, SEPT. 15, 1831. tutherized to add my same, together with those of Profes-or HITCHCOCK, Prof. FISKE, Prof. WORCESTER, and

Prof. Syrett, to those of Dr. Bekkher, Jenks, &c.
With best wishes for your increased patronage and su
cess, I am sincerely yours,
H. HUMPHREY.

Mr. Worcester arrested again, - The following brief

Mr. Worcester arrested again.—The following brief notice is from the Cherokee Pheenix, of August 27th: On Wednesday evening of last week, Rev. S. A. Worcester was arrested by the Georgia Guard, but the Commander, learning the very trying and afflictive circumstances, under which they had found him, promptly released him.

Georgia Trials.—On the second Monday of this menth the Superior Court of Gwinnett County, Ga., commences its session, when ten white men will be indicted for the crime of residing within the limits of the Georgia charter without taking the oath of allegtonce. Penalty—not less than four years hard labor in the Penitentiary. The following are their names: J. A. Thompson, F. Thompson, Thomas Gann, J. F. Wheeler, J. J. Trott, S. A. Worcester, E. Butler, S. Mayes, A. Copeland, and Edward Delesser.

NOTICE

South Middlesez Conference. The Churches belonging to the South Middlesex Conference, are hereby notified that their next semi-annual meeting will be held, at East Sudbury, to commence on Tuesday, the 11th of October next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MARTIN MOORE, Scribe.

Natick, Sept. 1831;

2w.

SECULAR SUMMARY. FOREIGN.

FOREIGN.

The ship Henry Thompson, Drew, from Liverpool, which arrived here on Saturday morning, brought London papers to the evening of Aug. 11. The hostilities which were threatened at the date of our provious advices, had actually commenced. The armistice expired in pursuance of the notice given by the Datch commander on the evening of the 4th, and the Datch army immediately advanced into the Belgian territories. The troops under the command of the Prince of Orange met with little opposition, and at the last accounts his head quarters were established at Ghent. The new Belgian sovereign was at Liege when he heard of the declaration of hostilities. He returned immediately to Brussels, and sent off troops to Antwerp. He addressed a proclamation to the Belgians, sent off couriers to Paris and London, to demand a compliance with the guaranties of the Allied Powers, and proceeded immediately to Antwerp. His reception there is thus described in a letter from Brussels.

His visit was unexpected, and produced a most electricine of the Allied Powers and produced a most electricine and continued and a compliance with the guaranties of the Allied Powers, and proceeded immediately to Antwerp.

the authenticity of which we guarantee: in consequence of the communicationsmade by the Conference to the King of Holland, his Datch Majesty has given an assurance to the Eoglish and French Governments, of which the following is the substance.

His Majesty has declared to them, that in commencing hostilities against Belgium, he had not the slightest wish to embroil himself with Great Powers; he resolved the provided the state of the control of the state of

garded the quarrel between him and the Belgian Go garded the quarrel between him and the Belgian Gov-ernment, as strictly confined to the belligerents, and as not at all connected with the interests or intentions of the Great Powers; but as he is now assured that the continuance of hostilities by him is viewed with dis-satisfaction by the Conference, he, in accordance with his anxious desire to be on a friendly footing with the his anxious desire to be on a friendly footing with the Great Powers, will discentinue housinities, and withdraw his troops within the Dutch frontiers, as soon as he shall receive intelligence that the French troops have actually entered Belgium, as he will regard such entry of the French troops as an intimation of the adoption of the quarrel ou the part of the Belgians, by the Conference.

His Majesty has also intimated that he has sent orders to the commanders of his troops to retire, upon

His Majesty has also intimated that he has sent orders to the commanders of his troops to retire, upon
the advance of the French army, and on no account to
commit any act of hostility after such advance.

We are enabled to state from authority, that late on
We directly evening, authorite intelligence arrived of
the Dutch army having crossed the frontiers, and that,
before twelve o'clock that night, orders were depatched as Sir Edward Coloration to precede in authority. ed to Sir Edward Codrington to proceed immediately

ed to Sir Edward Codrington to proceed immediately with his squadron, to the Downs, that he might be in readiness to act in any way that circumstances might subsequently require.

With respect to the march of the French troops, we can state positively, that, upon the order being given to Gen. Gerard to commence his movements a declaration was made that these troops were not to continue an hour in the Belgian territory, after the withdrawal of the Dutch army within their own frontiers, and guarantees that hostilities were not to be resumed.

We have just received authority to state, that the

guarantees that hostilities were not to be resumed.

We have just received authority to state, that the
step taken by France in sending aid to the King of
Belguun, has the perfect concurrence of the Conference, and that there is not the slightest ground to suspect that either Austria, Russia, or Prussia has given
the King of Holland reason to suppose that he would
receive assistance in the invasion of the Belgian territory. It is considered that the promptitude of the
French will produce the most beneficial effect, and
lead to a permanent peace.

Batavia.—An official note was published at Brussels Aug. 8, which states that the King had received information by way of England, that the Netherland troops at Batavia had revolted, and that the Belgians being more numerous than the other Europeans, had established a government in the name of the Belgian nation. All the island it is stated had submitted to their government. This news was received with great satisfaction at Brussels, and the King had given orders to have an agent sent directly to Batavia.

cellars filled, and much damage was done to property in warch vises, while the crops generally were very seriously injured.

Gate in New Orleans.—A destructive gale was experienced at New Orleans on the 16th ult. A day or
two previous, the wind, accompanied with heavy and
almost unremitted rain, began blowing from the N
and N. E. with great force, and soon increased to the
greatest gale that has been known in the country since
the hurricane of 1812. Nearly all the shipping in the
port were forced from their moorings, and some of
them driven against each other and seriously injured.—
Several persons were drowned in attempting to experienced at New Orleans on the 16th uit. A day or two previous, the wind, accompanied with heavy and almost unremitted rain, began blowing from the Nand N. E. with great force, and soon increased to the greatest gale that has been known in the country vince the hurricane of 1812. Nearly all the shipping in the port were forced from their moorings, and some of them driven against each other and seriously injured.—Several persons were drowned in attempting to cross the river. In the city the devastation was not great. the Custom-House was partly unroofed; the side of house and many chimneys in different parts of the city together with fences innumerable, were blown down, and several beautiful trees in Esplanade and Canaistreets were laid prostrate. The bathing establishment at the Light House floated off. The damage in river craft and rafts belonging to the lower mills is estimated at from 29 to \$40,000. The sugar cane above and below the city is laid flat, and it is feared that the loss sustained will occasion the erop to fall short at least \$40,000 hids. Two thousand barrels of Lime were burnt; and another lot set on fire but soon extinguished. Apprehensions are entertained that two schooners, the Florida and Maria, seen on the Lake previous to the storm, are lost. The storm is said to have been felt about the same time at Mobile.

Virginia Insurrection.—At the last accounts, (Jerusalem, Sept. 2) Billy Artis, a free man, one of the principals, had killed himself, according to one her period the storm, and conclusive of a conspiracy, but not a general one. It do not like by his own hands. The testimony was strong and conclusive of a conspiracy, but not a general one. It do not like the set instead of the conclusive of a conspiracy, but not a general one. It do not like the set in the same time at Mobile.

Futal Duel.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce condemned on that day. The Richmond Whig of the set instead of the conclusive of rebelling and attacking the whites at church.

Futal Duel.—The N. Y. Journal of Commer

contains some particulars of a duel which occur-red in Mobile on an island opposite St. Louis. The causes which led to this event were crimina-The causes which led to this event were criminations and recriminations in the public papers, both in very offensive terms, from each party. August 26, at 5 P. M. the parties met. They fought only five feet asunder. Each received his deathwound. Spencer Pettis, Esq. the only Representative in Congress from Missouri, one of the combatants, received the ball in his right side, near the hollow of his back. He lingered in great has in till two in the afternoon of the read day when pain till two in the afternoon of the next day, when he died. Major Biddle, Paymaster in the U. S. Army, was the other individual. He received the Army, was the other morivation. The received the ball much in the same place as his antagonist; but having more strength to sustain him, though his wound was worse, he lived till the night of August 28, when he entered on his evernal state. We can make no reflections on these facts, which will not readily occur to every Christian reader. We pity the unhappy relatives of the dead, and lament the false principles of honour, which have thus sacrificed the lives of two men, and rendered wretched every kindred and friend to whom they were dear. We hope the time is not distant, when a virtuous community will give their vote to no surviving duelist. His crime is of a crimson die

surviving duelist. His crime is of a crimson die and ought to be marked by the detectation of an abused and insulted people.—[Ch. Watchman.]

Precaution against the Cholera.—The Mayor and Aldermen of this city, exercising the powers of Commissioners of health, upon information received of the prevalence of the Cholera Morbus at St. Petersburg and elsewhere in the North of Europe have advantaged. Europe, have subjected all vessels coming from the Baltic, Kattegat, (including Gottenburg) Riga, Dantzie, and Archangel, or any port or place on the Eiba, and all places known or suspected to be infected, to quarantine; and they give notice that existing circumstances will probably dictate the exercise of their fall powers. They urge the necessity of the co-operation of authorities in other sea ports on the coast, without which their

nost vigorous efforts may be battled.

This is a danger to which our national sins have rendered us liable, and it becomes all, who have an interest at the throne of grace, to suppli-cate Almighty God that we may repent, and our destruction be averted; for "except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain."

MARRIAGES,

In this city, Col. Benjamin Osgood, of Methuen, to Miss Charissa E. daughter of Rev. Wm. Collier, of this city; Henry B. Rogers, Esq. to Miss Anna P. M. Pers-kins, daughter of Thomas B. Perkins; Mr. Henry Waitt, to Miss Hannah Vose. In Abington, Mr. Emerson Orcott, Jr. to Miss Sarah Leach.

DEATHS.

In this city, Mr. Samuel Rouse, aged 21; Mr. Richard Skioner, 28; Miss Jame Kendall, 19 years.

In Natick, Sept. 12th, Mosses Sawin, 73.—In Douglas, on the 9th inst. suddenly and much lamented, Mrs. Lou A. Holman, wife of Rev. David Holman, 46.

In Sallivan, Mr. Joseph Seward, 50.

At Columbian College, Washington City, on Wednesday, of a hermorthage of the lungs, Ephraim R. Nelson, A. B. of Amberst, Mass. Principal of the Classical School, 21.

In Wooster, Ohio, on the 27th ult. Rev. Ralph Cushman, General Agent of the Am. Home Missionary Society.

At Columbian College, Washington City, on Wednesday, of a hermorrhage of the lungs, Ephraim R. Nelson, A. B. of Ambrest, Mass. Principal of the Classical School, 21.

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NARRATIVE of SURPRISING CONVERSIONS
BY President Edwards, with Prefaces by Dr. Watts and

Delication Control of the State Control of the Stat

ing the complete duty of a Christian, by JEREMY TAY-LOR. To which is prefixed an introductory notice by an American Chergyman, and a memoir of the author. Just published by PERCE & PARKER, 9 Cornhill. Sept. 21,

BADGER'S WEEKLY MESSENGER. BAHGER'S IN LEARLY SHESSENGER,
PUBLISHED in New York by the former editor of
Zion's Herald and Christian Advocate & Journal. Price
Two Dollars and Fifty cents per year. Subscriptions received by Whitney & Wise, at their Bookstore, 21 & 23
Cornhill, where specimens may be seen. Sept. 21.

DOMESTIC.

Floods at the South.—The newspapers from Mobile, Al. Aug. 28, Savannah and Augusta, Geo. Aug. 27, Camden and Columbia, S. C. Aug. 27 and 28, contain numerous notices of the great rains and destructive inundations all through that quarter of the Union. The wharves at Mobile and Augusta were flooded and the

GOODRICH'S SCHOOL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

A HISTORY of the United States of America, on a plan adapted to the capacity of youth, and designed to aid the memory by a systematic arrangement and interesting associations. By Rev. C. A. Goodrich, author of Outlines

EMERSON'S QUESTIONS.

QUESTIONS and Supplement to Goodrich's History of the United States. By the Rev. Joseph Emerson, Principal of the Female Senonary in Wethersfield, Conn.

Extract from the Preface.

"Till within a few years, perhaps no School Book has been more needed than a good History of the United States. This most unlooply definiency has been in a good degree supplied by the excellent and popular work of Mr. Goodrich. My first perusal of this book convinced me that it was the best extrant, for the purpose intended. This conviction has been increased by a more intimate acquaintance with it and much experience.

In proportion to the time, it has probably had a greater circulation than any other school book of equal size, Murtus's excepted."

This Supplement consists of Questions on Mr. G.'s his-

y's excepted."
This Supplement consists of Questions on Mr. G.'s hisry, and others to which the answers are given, and of
tes intended to amplify the most interesting portions of
e lists by in which Mr. G.'s notices are too concise. It ingle that both these works together, form the most appete and ascid epitoms of the U. S. history ever public.

Published by RICHARDSON, LORO & HOL-

UNIVERSAL GEOGRAPHY.

THIS DAY is Published, the Fourth Edition of Wood-ridge and Willard's Universal Geography, Ancient and Indean, adapted to the present state of the world. For use of the higher Classos in Schools and Academics,

the use of the higher Classus in Schools and Academies, and for private Libraries.

EMBRACISG a description of the various Kingdoms and Republics; Provinces; Territories; States; Islands; Rivers; Sens; Lakes; Monmains; Deserts; Volcanoes; Fails; Cataracts. Also, the Races and Tribes of Man; their Languages; Civilization; Employment; Education; Religion; Government; National Power and Resources; Literary Institutions; Universities; Libraries; Manufactures and Arts; Buildings; Cities; Roads; Canals; Commerce; Italiand Navigation; Minerals and Mineral Springs; Vegetables; Animals; Climates and Temperature throughout the known world. Accompanied by both Modern and Ancient Atlases.

Ancient Atlases.

Modern Geography, by WILLIAM C. WOODBRIDGE,
Editor of the "Annals of Education," Author of "Rudi-

Binsen (reography, by WILLIAN C. Woodbiller (1) and the "Annals of Education," Author of "Radiments of Geography for Schools."

Ancient Geography, by ENMA WILLIAND, Principal of the Troy Fennale Seminary.

The present (fourth,) edition has been improved by the addition of such recent information of changes, improvements, and discoveries, as have been deemed important. A new folio Map of England, Scotland and Ireland, a Map of the Pacific Ocean, a Chart of the principal Animals of the world, a Geological Map of Europe, and a view of the principal Sections of Canals in the United States, with several new engravings of Public Buildings, Cities, &c. have been added. The Maps of the four quarters of the Globs are from new and improved drawings, and it is believed will be found to possess peculiar advantages. The plan of this work, as also of the School Geography by the same author, (which is chaimed to be original,) it is well known, has obtained the decided approbation of the most eniment Geographies and Teachers in Europea as well as in our own country. The following opinion of this work from the Bartery of the second of the search of

eminent Geographers and Teachers in Europe as well as in our own country. The fallowing opinion of this work from the Rev. Jos. Full. H. Harturs, late of Cambridge University, England, President of Kongs College, York, U. C. has been recently received by the Publishers.

DEATHS.

In this city, Mr. Samuel Rouse, aged 24; Mr. Richard Skioner, 25; Miss Jame Kemfall, 19 years.
In Natick, Sept. 12th, Moses Sawin, 73.—In Douglas, on the 9th rost, suddenly and much lamented, Mrs. Los A. Holman, wife of Rev. David Holman, 46.
In Sallivan, Mr. Joseph Seward, 50.
At Columbian College, Washington City, on Wednesday, of Alsonards and Columbian College, Washington City, on Wednesday.

TAYLOR'S HOLY LIVING AND DYING: with

TAYLOR'S HOLY LIVING AND DYING: with Prayers, containing the complete day of a Christian, to which is prefixed an Introductory matice by an American Clergyman, and a Memoir of the Author. Inst published, for sale at the Besten Ecokstore, by WILLIAM HYDE, 124 Washington street.

HELP TO THE BOOK OF GENESIS.

FOR sale by PEIRCE & PARKER No. 9 Corabill, A Help to the Book of Genesis containing the Text with explanations, forming a paraphrase, a catechetical exercise and Practical Lessans.

(27 This work will be found very valuable to those Sunday School Teachers and schedars, who have commenced the use of the third volume of the Union Questions.

Sept. 21.

A GRAMMAR OF THE HEEREW LANGUAGE. By Misses Street, Associate Professor of Sacred Literature in the Theological Institution at Andover, Fourth Edition,

THE TABLET. "My tables-meet it is I set it PORTER'S HEALTH ALMANAC, for 1832, ca

PORTER'S HEALTH ALMANAC, for 1832, calculated generally for all parts of the United States—with Maxims and Rules for the Preservation of Health, under the direction of the Editors of the Journal of Health, under the direction of the Editors of the Journal of Health, THE YOUNG COMMUNICANTS CATECHISM, by the Rev. John William, with Questions and Comnests for Young Converts, by the Rev. Ashbul Green, D. D. Price 12c. single, \$1,20 per dozen.

I known penting better than this little book, to be put in the lands of the young communicant. Though I might profer a simple view of the nature and design of the Lord's Supper, if I know where to find it, out of the Scriptures.

Dr. Green's "Questions and Comnests" appended to the Catechism is worthy of impushified praise.

New Haven, May 6, 1821. LEONARD BACON.
I cordially concur in recommending the above named little work.

New Haven, May 6, 1831. LEONARD BANKS II Leonald Hitle I leonal of the above named little ink.

JOEL HAWES.

Hartford, May 11, 1831.
THE YOUNG CHRISTIAN'S GUIDE, or suitable directions, cautions, and encouragements to the INLLEVER, on his first entrance into the divine life—by Charles Buck, Author of Theological Dictionary.

He who has knowledge and experience, talents and opportunity, and disalants to stoop and feed the weak, is unfaithful to his God, and cruel to his brethren.—Extract

from the Preface.

For Sale by PEIRCE & PARKER, 9 Cornhill. 821.

WANTED.

TO superintend the female department of an Academy in he vicinity of Boston, a LADY, who, in addition to the the vicinity of Boston, a LADY, who, in addition to the solid branches of female education, can instruct in music, and take charge of an Organ on the Salbath.—A Lady of evangelical principles, possessing such qualifications, may hear of an eligible situation by applying to the editors of Sent. 21

POETRY.

From the Christian Watchman.

THE VISION OF GCD.

[Of the following bentiful composition, we have merely to saik, that we hope the solemnity of mind with which it caus to have been written, may rest on each reader. Ed. W.]

Where am I now !—Before the eternal throne! And in the immediate presence of that God, All whose concentred glories round me buro, Like a consuming fire. The cerements Of earth are gone. Mortality dissolves, And leaves me spiritual, immortal, lone, Before the Infinite Presence.

The fixe of cheruph and of seraphim.

Before the Infinite Presence.

The face of cherub and of seraphim,
Fade in this awful brightness. Every sound
Of voice and harp is bushed, that lately rung
Around me in mid heaven, as I passed through
Their endless ranks, to be alone with God!—
Now the dread veil is passed. I am all eye,
All ear, all intellect, all consciousness,
Nor can I close the cyclids of the soul
One moment, to shut out the dazzling blaze
Of this excessive glory.—

Earth! earth! earth!
Thou never gavest me aught resembling this.

Of this excessive glory.—

Thou never gavest me aught resembling this, In all thy lighted fance and lustred halls;
Nor ever glowed in all thy corgeous suns Light so condensed, glory that may be felt!—
I see indeed no shape, nor human form.
But my whole soul intuitive perceives.
The awo-inspiring presence of my Judge.
I see no countenance, and yet I feel.
As if a countenance of majesty.
Too awful for my gaze, upon me beams.
Intense, where'er I turn. I see no eye.
And yet a piercing, beart exploring eye.
An eye of dread counscient purity.
Each glance of which goes through my very soul.
As sinks the hightning flash into the oak.
Seems to be fixed on me from every point.
Of the sarrounding space. O God I feel,
In this most volemn moment before Thee.
As if enveloped in an atmosphere. The immortal essence of the soul itself,

Unseen, yet seen! Incomprehensible, et glorious One! now I conceive of Thee, Yet glorious One! now I conceive of Thee, Not as with mortal senses, when I heard Of thee but with the hearing of the ear. For now mine eye beholds Thee, and thy hand Engraves the deep impression on my soul. Fe thine angust equitone. Round me roll, In hiving ploxy, all time attributes. Swayed by the Spirit of eternal love. Whose softest breath to cesture of my Is but the shadow of the blessed life !—
There is no searching of thine understandin
Where the ideas of all things, present, past,
Distant and future, intricate and clear,
All natural, moral, buman and divine,
Sublime and beautiful, profound and vast,
In the deep scheme of infinite Providence,
And the vet deeper mysteries of grace.
Revolve screne is hely harmony.

Blessed and only Potentate! All things.
After the counsel of thy perfect will.
With infinite ease Thou workest. To cres To create. with infinite ease Thou workert. To create, Adorn, uphoid, direct, destroy or save.
Then hast but to decide, and it is done?
On Thee all nature hangs. Thou sowest worlds, And suns and systems through the fields of space.
As doth the husbandman the showering seed.

As doth the hisbandman the showering seed.

Great Ocean Fount of Life! From Thee has flowed.

The immunerable streams of intellect,
Being and beauty, boliness and joy;
Thyself all beauty, joy, and holiness!

Essential love! essential purity!

Guilt's stern avenger! Virtue's stedfast friend!—
Hely alike in heaven, on earth, in hell.

Darkness and stain hath not a place in Thee!

Uspurged, unexpiated, unforgiven!—

MISCELLANY.

From the Lexington (Ky.) Luminary MR. SEILLMAN, -The following circumstance occurred with a relative of mine many years ago. I give you the facts, as detailed to me by the gentleman be days after they happened.

August 15th, 1831. ANECDOTE OF A MASTER AND SLAVE.

In 1805, A. E. M., who had been born and educated in Virginia, settled in one of the frontier counties of Kentucky. His father held slaves: and he had been always used to the practice of associating with the term Slave, the true Virginia acceptation. Mr. M. purchased a negro man to assist (or rather attend to his little farm) for he was a Lawyer by profession, and knew very little about farming. And sometime about the last of July, the negro was directed by his master, to oe, and go through the cornfield and cut down the rank weeds and luxuriant sprouts, that had grown up there. Jack took his hoe and went to his work; for he was really an excellent slave. Some days after, his master taking a ram-ble through the cornfield, to see if the reasting ears were not fit to use, accidently comes across Jack, not engaged in cutting weeds, but sitting large stump, with his head leaning on the top of the stump, and fast asleep. The day was very hot, and Jack had selected a stump, the tall sprouts of which formed a complete protection from the scorehing rays of a meridian sun; where he was Vature's grand restorative, happy as a rince. His master at first felt provoked, and included that he would apply one of the sprouts that formed Jack's pleasant arbor, to a different service. But as he had never before had occasion to even reprove Jack, he hesitated, and upon second thought concluded that as he appeared to be quite happy, it would be ungenerous to interrupt his enjoyment. He therefore took a seat on another stump, a few feet from the negro, and fell into a train of reflections on the relations between Master and Slave. This engaged him for an hour or more. He then got up, and returned to the house, leaving Jack to his repose. His wife inquired how Jack made progress in cutting weeds. He told his wife the circumtance of finding Jack asleep, and that he had left him happy as he had found him. She expressed some surprise, that he had not at least awoke him, and set him to his work. He then gave his wife the reasons for his (as she thought) extraordinary conduct. "I was at first disposed," said he, "to pull off one of the tall sprouts that formed Jack's pleasant shade, and give him a good whipping. I then concluded to set down and rest myself, and let Jack indulge in his repose. While sitting musing on his happy countenance, I fell into a train of reflections on the subject of Master and Slave, as personified in Jack and myself, still feeling strongly inclined to flog Jack when he awoke. - While musing on the subject, the rule laid down by the Saviour, oc-cured to my mind, "do unto all men," &c. I was obliged to decide, that I would not like to be interrupted in so happy a sleep, by the applica-tion of a sprout; and so I determined not to whip Jack. My next reflection was, how I came by Jack. My next reflection was, now I came by the right to chastise my fellow man, for indulging in the embraces of balmy repose. Littleton, Coke, Blackstone, &c. were called in to aid my inquiry. None of my law authorities established my right-they all gave me power to chastise my my right—they all gave me power to chastise my elave, but I was searching for the right to do so. I found that my law authorities, would punish me for whipping my fellow-man who was free: but my slave I might chastise at pleasure. Why?

Because he was my slave. My next inquiry was, how did Jack become deprived of his free-dom. Oh! he was born a slave; that is, his mother was a slave when he was born. And here my law authorities left me. When at Col-lege, I had read and always admired the princi-ples of our Government, as developed in our Deples of our Government, as developed in our De-claration of Independence, and the first paragraph of that noble instrument stared me face:" "All men are born free and equal." blushed for my folly, denounced slavery as inconsistent with law, religion or humanity, and left Jack to his repose. I have been compelled as lett Jack to his repose. I have been compelled as a lawyer to decide against slavery, as a philosopher to decide against it, as a philanthropist to decide against it, and how can you, who profess the Christian religion, help deciding against slavery, when the golden rule of the Saviour so expressly forbids it? From this day Jack is free."

This man was then a disciple of Tom Paine, his

This man was then a disciple of Tom Paine, his wife a member of the Baptist church. quel is short. Jack was informed by his mistress of the whole transaction. He was greatly mortiof the whole transaction. He was greatly morti-fied at his own bad conduct; but he had a nobleness of mind that would not be outdone in gene rosity. He positively refused to part with his master, but determined never to go to sleep at his work again. He lived in the family about two years, and died. His master, in two or three years afterwards, died of the consumption, rejoicing in the hope of the gospel. His wife, I believe, is still living.

BLIND ASYLUM IN LIVERPOOL.

We are indebted to the politeness of an esteemed friend for permission to publish the following letter rece ceived from a highly respectable citizen of Philadelphia. now on a visit to Europe.

Liverpool, July 1, 1831.

As you intimated a wish, previous to my leaving Philadelphia, that I should procure some informaon relative to the Blind Asylum, I have, among other interesting objects in this place, visited that institution. Time did not permit me to make that personal investigation, which would enable me to give you particular details of this useful and chariable establishment. I however transmit herewith a printed report, which will give you some idea of the manner in which it is conducted.

The building itself is a plain two story erection, situated in a populous part of the town, and built un as an oblong square, the interior presenting an pen space neatly paved. Workshops run are this court, both above and on the ground floor. The inmates at present are about 120, male and female, and are employed in separate apartments.

The branches of industry practised by these unfortunate blind persons, are basket making, in which they appear to excel; shoemaking, weaving principally narrow carpeting, of the Venetian kind; and a rope walk for spinning twine and yarn appears to answer very well. I understand there is a good deal of trouble in learning them any of the handi-craft trades, but many of them display great musi-cal talent, which is cultivated in the School for the

Blind with much success.

A church opposite the building, to which the blind have a communication by a subterraneous band have a communication by a subterfaneous passage, has been built by subscription, and is well supported. A popular preacher of the established church officiates every Sunday. As you enter the door, two of the respectable contributors attend with plates to receive such donations as visiters. who are not members, think proper to bestow,— Nothing less than 6d is received, and as much more as you think proper. A stranger is here always sure of getting a scat in a comfortable pew, to which he feels he has some right, in consequence If his cash donation, which, together with the regraise a handsome revenue for the support of the blind. The excellence of the music, and the tal-ent of the present elergyman, make it very desirable, as well as fashionable to own a pewin the

From the Boston Medical Journal CHOLERA AT ARCHANGEL.

We have been favored with the perusal of a leter from a gentleman of our acquaintance, now at stated that an epidemic disease, probably the same as that prevailing in the more southern parts of Russia, is now existing there to the great terror the inhabitants. The writer, however, appears wholly without apprehension for his personal safe-ty, and remarks, that it is fatal only among those the live in poverty or filth, or who are addicted to we apprehend, that this epidemic has, in other places, committed the greatest ravages; and it is to a constitution supported by temperanec-tempe rance in habits of living, thinking and feeling, that we must all look, when exposed to its in security against its attack, or support under its in

The following extract from the London Times is full of interest, and accords with all the best estimony in the case, which is now before the

We have seen, says a writer in the Times several letters from the East Indies, some of of cholera. The following is an extract from one "The cholera has been most destructive. I had lately a conversation with Ramohun Finjee, celebrated native physician; he compared the lisorder to a whirlwind which proceeded from the outh-east to the north-west, but occasionally made a curve, turning sometimes to the east and sometimes to the south-west backwards, and then again progressing to the north-west. This Ramo-hun Finjee says, that from the observation he has had opportunities of making in several extensive listricts, the first and certain victims to the vere opium eaters and persons addicted to ardent pirits: the second class of victims, but less certain were those who lived poorly on rice and water ut those who were temperate and lived generous -such as drank coffee, and milk thickened with ice and molified with sugar, and occasionally ate animal food, were one and all completely exempted. And he accounts for the various opinions of medical men, as to contagiousness or noncontagiousness of the disease, by the fact, that those whose bodies were predisposed by opium or ardent spirits, con-tracted the disease if they touched or even approached persons suffering under it; and that those whose bodies were hardened by temperance and generous living, inhaled the breath and handled the bodies of the diseased with impunity. In In-dia, as every where, temperance is the great preventive of disease. If the poor hard-working clas-ses, could be induced to substitute for their drams gin, a good mess of milk thickened with rice, or up of strong coffee, they may hope, not only to make their home more comfortable, but to excape the cold iron gripe of the cholera. The rich, though their habits of life predispose them to disease, are generally soon frightened, and become cautious when they hear of the approach of any serious dis ease. We cannot think, however, that the preservative now in fashion among ladies and gentlemen of rank is a very wise one. Those who live upon bread and water may find brandy a safe stimulant; but those whose blood is heated by ragouts and champagne, and Roman punch, may find bran-

dy a stimulant too much."
We cannot but commend, in the highest terms. the wisdom of the Board of Health, at New York, who have after all struck upon the right principle of quarantine. They have decreed that all vessels infected, with cholera, shall be discharged at the quarantine, iron in bars only excepted; and that all

vessels arriving off the port, with this disease on board, shall not be boarded by the pilots, but by them shall be shown into safe anchorage at the Horse Shoe. Little benefit can arise from detaining a vessel in whose hold the infection is supposed to be contained, without exposing the cargo to the air; and the requisition of discharging the vessel, at quarantine, is the greatest safeguard which the overnment can afford the people against the intro-

uction of any foreign pestilence.
In addition to the above, the New York Board of Health have appointed Drs. Hosack, Stevens and M'Neven, a committee to open a correspondence with medical gentlemen in Europe or elsewhere, for the purpose of receiving all the infor-mation possible on the nature, symptoms and cure, of this disease—a measure which our happy deficiency of experience in the care of those suffering under it, and the possibility of its visiting our shores, render extremely important.

From the Vermont Chronicle. SECULAR INTELLIGENCE.

One of our correspondents says that some of his neighbors, who take our paper, wish all foreign ews, &c. excluded from its columns, and that the whole should be filled with religious matter. shall certainly comply with the wishes of our patrons, so far as we can learn them, and can do it without the sacrifice of principles, and shall endeavor to learn their prevailing sentiment on this and some other points. We do not anticipate, however, that they will generally approve the pro-

posed change.
"In the midst of these conflicting sentiments, we will propose an alteration which, we think, if adopted would satisfy all parties. Let it be re-membered, that "the Most High ruleth in the kingdom of men, and giveth it to whomsoever he will:"—that he "doeth his will in the army of heaven, and among the inhabitants of the earth;" that "all his works are truth, and his ways judgment, and those that walk in pride, he to abase;" and that not a sparrow falls to the ground without him. Whoever duly understands and remembers these trings, will be able to se some attribute of God displayed in all the events which happen to men and nations; and especially he will be able to see, in the events which are called political, that he rewardeth communities in this world, "according to their works," and how a people may bring down upon themselves his smiles or his frown. The wars and commotions in South America, for instance will teach such a man the vanity of republical institutions, without such views of God as will humble men into a sense of their natural equality, and such views of the worth and capabilities of the human soul, as will lead them to respect each other's rights. The wretched state of Spain may warn us against indulging the ust of gold and of dominion, under a pretended zeal for religion; so plainly are their present sufferings under popery connected with their crusades against the South American Indians. The sufferings of the Poles should teach men that God will not suf fer the sin of bargaining for offices to go on with mpunity; but it shall end in the utter subversion of principle in the higher orders, and the bargaining away the independence of the nation to a forign despotism, from which it is not easy to break Russia sustains her supremacy, may teach a salu-tary lesson to all who would take advantage of the wickedness and consequent weakness of their neigh bors, to extend their own power unrighteously ust punishment on us as a people, for neglecting instruct them in a milder faith; and the tions at the south may rebuke us for our backware ness to remove a system, the beginning and willing uance of which are violations of the

It is needless to multiply illustrations. Let in telligence be religiously read, and it will all be re-ligious intelligence, and perhaps the result may be, that a sense of responsibility may be more general-ly carried into all the concerns of life. How much this is needed in political affairs, our readers need

o do to others as we would that others should de

of be told.

Here is a starting place for a great many thoughts.

the following out of which we leave to our readers FRUIT IN OLD AGE.

Extract of a letter to the editor of the N. V. Christian idvocate from the Rev. Dr. Adam Clarke. After a para graph on business, Dr. Clarke proceeds thus

Rev. and dear Sir :- I hope Mrs. Emory is well, and all your family also. My children alive, and I believe in precisely the same state they were when we had the pleasure of seeing you in our house. My wife and I have both got a disease that is found to be in this country incurable, viz. old age. It would have been less fatigu ing had I taken a voyage to America this year, than that which I took to Ireland, laboring through March, April, and May, in the mountains, bogs, &c., of that country, striving to establish some charity schools among the miserably neglected poor. God has enabled me to get about 700 under poor. God has enabled use to get about row moor. Christian efficient teaching, by able masters, all Methodist local preachers, who, after their school hours, go about through the neighbourhood visiting the parents at their houses, reading to them the word of life, praying for them, and teaching them to pray. God has shone on this work in a very remarkable manner—but the labour (often in the open air) has been too much for 70 years of but my heart and spirit are as ever. one who may be so kind as to inquire for me, and my wife's love to you.

"I am, reverend and dear sir, yours truly, ADAM CLARK. " Pinner, Middlesex, June 13, 1831."

AIR IN SLEEPING ROOMS.

Among the generally unknown causes of loss of health is the respiration of impure air. In a former section, some notice has been taken of the qualities of air. We have seen the number of cubic inches which must visit the lungs in a measured time to continue the blood in a healthy action. The congregation of many persons in one apartment, especially when artificial light, in great quantity, is permitted, is a cause of more maladies than is commonly supposed. Three causes, in such case, combine to destroy the fitness of the air for respiration. The animal heat of the assembly, the lights, and the breathing of the same air again and again. There must be such assemblies. The remedy is proper ventila-tion. The smoke of lamps has frequently occasioned death. No lamp is properly trimmed if it emit anything more than a pure bright flame. It is a common practice to keep sleeping apartme shut up. If there be several persons in a small hich has been shut up for several hours, it would be shocking to know, how often they nust breath again and again the same air, and now unfit it is to be breathed after it has once visited the lunge. Add to this the impurity of the air, which is continually in contact with the furniture prepared and constantly used for sleeping, in an unaired apartment. It is not mere nicety, or fastidious delicacy, which requires that the pure air should be admitted where the ings are in action, but it is a law as old as the ereation of man, and cannot be disregarded. skilful observer might select among many, from the appearance of the countenance, those who have just left an apartment in which they have espiring for hours a spoiled atmosphere. No doubt that this cause, long continued, so affects

the whole mass of blood as to bring on many diseases. If pure air be peculiarly necessary to any class of persons, it is so to children. We be-lieve a more useful suggestion could not be made on the subject of health to the whole community than to invite them to respect this law of nature. that there cannot be perfect health where the air is impure; and that this applies especially to apartments appropriated to sleep. Visiting friends are often put into sleeping apartments which have not been opened for days and weeks: this is far enough from kind treatment, however innocently it be done. *- Hon, Wm. Sullivan.

* One of the most common, and most annoying discomforts in our country is the bad state of the sleeping apartments in which travellers are obliged to attempt to renose. This is occasioned, not so much by the sort of bod which is used, as by the ignorance that pure air is essential to comfort and to health.

A good thought.—That a reference to past experience may be made to advantage by the Christian, I doubt not; but for him to make it, in any case, the criterion by which to determine his present character as a Christian, is as dangerous to his spiritual welfare, as it is contrary to the Bible, and about as reasonable, as it would be for a sick man to determine the state of his health by what it had been in the former part of his life. Jesus is the Christian's Saviour, and not his experience: and for a man to determine whether he is a Christian now or not, he must do it by the resent state. perience: and for a man to determine whether he is a Christian now or not, he must do it by the present state of his heart, and not by the past. The degree of evidence that any man has that he is a Christian, is just in proportion to the degree of his conformity to the Christian character as delineated in the Gospel.

I have been all my life like a child, whose father wishes I have been all my life like a child, whose father wishes to fix his undivided attention. At first the child runs about the room; but his father ties up his feet; he then, plays with his hands, until they likewise are tied. Thus he continues to do, till he is completely tied up; then, when he can do nothing else, he will attend to his father. Just so God has been dealing with me, to induce me to place my happiness it him alone. But I blindly continued to look for it here, and God has kept cutting off one source of enjoyment after another, till I find that I can do without them all, and yet enjoy more happiness than ever in my life before.—Fayson.

An Improvement.—A writer, or perhaps more than one writer, in the N. E. Christian Herald, is giving accounts of the preaching of Drs. Beecher and Wisner, at four-days meetings, which it is thought proved that these preschers are beginning to adopt the theological system of the Methodists. The truth appears to be, as nearly as we can judge from reading these articles, that Drs. B. & W. have found some way of expressing their old doctrines on that this writer or best writers cannot meaning their old doctrines on that this writer or way of expressing their old doctrines so that this writer or these writers cannot misunderstand them. We should at-tribute the change to an increase of candor in the writer did not their language imperatively forbid it. VL. Chron.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

SCHOOLS IN MAINE.

SCHOOLS IN MAINE.

The returns to the office of the Secretary of State, required by our act of 25th February, 1825, and other sources of information, give the following results as to Maine. The number of school districts in 2500.—The whole number of students at the public schools, not embraring those supported by voluntary contributions is 190,000. The whole amount expended for these schools including local school-houses, is by estimation, \$200,000. The whole number of Academies, including the Lyceum, the Wesleyan Seminary, and the Bangor Theological institution, is thrity-five, and the students may be estimated at 900. The students at the Colleges, including the Medical school, are say, 260. The population of New York is to ours, as 5 to 1. Her College students, as 3 to 1. Her Academical students, as about 4 to 1. Her students, at common schools a late out 4 to 1. Her students, at common schools a little than 5 to 1—and her money expended for public school only 2 to 1!!

is only 2 to 11?

In England there is one child at school for every 15 in-habitants. In Russia 1 to 7; in Bayaria 1 to 8; in New York 1 to a little more than 4; in Maine 1 to 4.

Hampden Sydney College. - We learn from good a Hampden Sydney College.—We learn from good an-thority that President CUSHING of Hampden Sydney Col-lege, who resigned the charge of that institution some months ago, has been engaged by the Board of Trustees to continue his connexion with the College as its President. Mr. Holliday, who was elected Professor of Languages has entered upon the duties of his office, and Mr. Eaton, lately appointed inter, will commence his duties at the commence-ment of the winter session, on the first of November next. letton, and will soon be fitted for the reception of students, by hope that with the improvement of its accommodations, be increase of its means and the reorganization of its factive, the college may increase in usefulness to the state, but it may have, (what it deserves) the prayers, the configence and patronage of our citizens.

So. Rel. Tel. nce and patronage of our citizens.

AQuakeress and the Queen of France.—A Paris paper of Jane 21 says, that Elizabeth Robsen, of the Society of Friends, with her husband, was recently in Paris, and at her own request, was admitted to the presence of the Queen. The fair Quakeress "held forth" for nearly and hour, in presence of her majest vand the princesses, in vibulation of her sect. The Queen received her courteously, and then dismissed her with much politeness and good nature. Next day, Mrs. Robson with her husband departed for the South of France.

Curious Document — Ministers have at this moment in their possession a list of 1500 individuals, in or near London, whose private fortunes would pay off the national debt. Of course the list is only interesting, or of value, as indicating the mass of wealth in the country, as one could not have imagined, at first night, that the private fortunes of any 1500 individuals in the empire could be to such an extent.

A Good Example.—Mr. Isaac Appleton of Dublin, N. H. writes to the editor of the N. H. Observer that he has hired more than one hundred days' work during the present having season, without supplying any ardent spirits or working on the Sabbath. He has had Curious Document - Monisters have at this moment

g the present maying scanning on the Sabbath. He has had dent spirits or working on the Sabbath. He has had complaints, no takes or forks broken, no quarrelling, been a subject of scientific inquiry, and long experimentary that have any of his hands tembled down beside the have fork-full of hay, as is sometimes practical teacher.

We have fork-full of hay, as is sometimes he cart under a heavy fork-full of hay, as is sometimes | practical teacher.

Outrage and Assault.-The Editor of the Cincinnat Outrage and Assault.—The Editor of the Cincinnati Journal, Rev. Amos Blanchard, in lately commenting on a Suicide which occured in that city August 10, observed, "Here is another victim to the monster dissipation and fashionable vice." This gave great offence, and caused the brother of the deceased, as stated by the Editor, to draw a cowhide from under his coat, and, seizing Mr. B. by the collar, to commence a furious assault. Mr. B. however states, that his antagonist was completely in his power, so that he could have injured him had he been so disposed. Mr. B. has commenced a prosecution. "considering it due to the safety of the community, that such desperate outrages and flagrant crimes should be restrained by the strong arm of law."

CARDS.

The Treasurer of the Boston Seaman's Friend Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums:—
From individuals in the North Parish in Inswich, to constitute Rev. David T. Kimbell a Life member 827 50 Ditto in the South Parish in ditto, to constitute Rev.

Pamiel Fitz a life member 28 50 50 From a sailor's wife 9 50 From a sailor's wife 9 50 From individuals at Sanday Bay to constitute Rev.

David Jewett a life member 27 55 From individuals of his church and see. W. M. H., to constitute the From individuals in Mason, N. H., to constitute the From individuals in Mason, N. H., to constitute the From individuals in Mason, N. H., to constitute the See. W. M. Hill a life member (in part)

From the members of Constellation Lodge, Dedham 20 60 W. M. WOLTHINGTON, Treasurer.

Boston, Sept. 10, 1831.

The subscriber very gratefully acknowledges the receipt of Twenty-cight Dollars, from individuals of his church and society, Twenty-five of which is to make him a life member of the Boston Seaman's Friend Society.

The subscriber acknowledges with gratitude the receipt of Twenty Dollars from Ladies and Grant Sept. 14

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The subs

Dollars from Ladies and Gentlemen in his sor stitute him a life member of the American Sea and Society. F. Horros. nan's Friend Society.

Dartmouth, Sept. 3d, 1831.

HARD WARE, No. 34 Union street, HOMES & HOMER have received by the Ships Geor-ges, Dover, Olive and Eliza and Liverpool from Liverpool, and Elizabeth, from Bremen, a general assortment of CUTLERY AND HARD WARE GOODS, which they offer for sale on good terms, for Cush or Credit.

NATURAL HISTORY OF ENTHUSIASM.

SECOND BOSTONY OF ENTHUSIASM.

SECOND BOSTON EDITION.

CROCKER & BREWSTER, Have just published and for sale at their Old Stand, 47, Washington Street, Boston, (late 50 Cornhill.)

The Natural History of Enthusiasm, containing Enthusiasm Secular and Religious, Enthusiasm in Devotion; Enthusiastic Perversions of the Doctrine of Divine Influence; Enthusiasm the Source of Heresy; Enthusiasm of Prophetical Interpretation; Enthusiasm of Philanthropy; Sketch of the Enthusiasm of the Ancient Church; The same subject—Ingredicuts of the Ancient Church; The same subject—Ingredicuts of the Ancient Church; Hints on the probable spread of Christianity, submitted to those who misuse the term—Enthusiasm.

"We shall be glad to meet again with the unknown but talented author of the Natural History of Enthusiasm."

Monthly Review.

"We believe that from this small volume, night be collected sufficient materials to stock any ordinary mind with

lected sufficient materials to stock any ordinary mind with subjects of reflection for a year."—Literary Gazette.

THIS DAY published by CARTER, HENDEE & BABCOCK, Annals of Education for Sept. 1

BABCOCK, Annals of Education for Sept. 1831.

CONTENTS OF NO 13.

ART. I. Sketches of Hofwyl. H. Infant School of Geneva, No. 4. By J. Monod. III. The Village School of Sassendorf. IV. Principles of Government in Institutions for Education. V. Review of the American Quarterly Review on the Literary Convention at New-York. VI. Fractical Lessons. VII. First Steps in Religious Instruction. From the Child's Book on the Soul. By T. H. Gallaudet. VIII. The Mother's Book. IX. American Institute of Instruction. Intelligence. Domestic. Foreign. Notices.

DETTED BADLEYS HISTORY

PETER PARLEY'S HISTORY OF GREECE AND ROME.

RICHARDSON, LORD & HOLBROOK, Boston, have in press and will speedily publish, Peter Parley's Stories of Ancient and Modern Greece, designed for schools, and illustrated by a map, and numerous original controlled to the controlle

angravings.
Also will soon be ready for publication Peter Parley's Stories of Ancient Rome, including a description of Mad-

* These works are designed for schools, and will be of up in the same attractive style as the other works by

JEREMY TAYLOR IN MINIATURE.
THE COMFORTS OF PIETY, taught from four heads in Religion: Faith, Hope, The Holy Spirit and France, addressed to a Lady. By Jeremy Taylor, author of Holy Living, price one dollar for ten copies, same rize. Just published and for sale by JAMES

as Daily Piety. Just published and for sale by JAMES LORING, No. 132 Washington street.

Of Jeremy Taylor's Work's Dr. Rust thus observed. They will be fumous to all succeeding generations, for their richness of fancy, clearness of expression, copionsness of invention, and general usefulness to all the purposes of a Christian."

Christian."

"It is my full conviction," says Coleridge, "that in any half dozen sermons of Dr. Donne, or Jeremy Taylor, there are more thoughts, more facts and images, more excitements to inquiry and intellectual effort, than are presented to the congregations of the present day in as many churches or meeting-houses during twice as many month."

ANNALS OF EDUCATION AND EDU-CATION REPORTER

CATION REPORTER.

By an arrangement with the Proprietor of that paper, the Education Reporter has been united with the Annals of Education, with the hope that this work, which was the first established, and is now the only periodical on education in this country, may receive such support as will place it on a permanent basis. While Germany has more than twenty periodicals on Education, it will be extraordinary of the United States cannot maintain one.

All books on education sent to the Editor, will receive due notice. Advertisements relating to education will be inserted on the cover, on the usual terms, if forwarded to

inserted on the cover, on the usual terms, if forwarded the publishers, CARTER, HENDEE & BABCOCK. Boston, Sept. 8, 1831. In an Address to the teachers and inhabitants of school

districts, the Superintendent of Common Schools in the State of New-York, observes: This work, (the American Journal of Education) is cen-timed by the title of "Annals of Education and Instru-tion," and is conducted by Wm. C. Woodbridge, the anther of the School Geography, which bears his name Annals of Education is issued every month; each r thor of the School Geography, which bears his a Annals of Education is issued every month; ca-containing about 40 or 50 pages, at \$3 a year i-or \$3,50 at the end of the year. This word much valuable information in regard to impro-schools, and in the modes of instruction; and i-tion into every school district would have a influence, in furnishing new views on the subjec-tion and a property of the standard of schools. tion, and in improving the standard of education schools.

From Roberts Vaux. Esq. of Philadelphia From Roberts Vaux, Esq. of Latinary.
This journal has been considered so useful to the practical teacher as to induce the Board of Controllers of the public schools of this District, to furnish it for the information of the instructers under their direction for some time.

The prospectus of this Journal, entitled "Address of the Editor," ought to be read and meditated on in Europe si well as in America.—The best interests of humanity as founded on the results of Education. The "American Asnals" may therefore expect the most favorable Europe as well as in the U. States.

The London Examiner says The object of the American Annals is to diffuse a know The object of the American Annals is to diffuse a know-ledge of the science and practice of education, by good publicity to the various plans, both public and private, which have been adopted or agitated in Europe and Amer-ica. We are much pleased with the candor and liberally which the three numbers before us display. The work of certainly one of the best we have seen

The New York Daily Advertiser remarks The New York Daily Advertiser remarks: In one point this work differs from much that we a published on this subject. It does not present mere be ries, or even those which have been tested by single exper-

A NEW Stereotyped edition, (handsomely bound in Cloth.) is just published, and for sale by JOHN PUNCHARD, 25 Cornhill, late Market street.

THOMAS P. CUSHING,

NEW ENGLAND PRIMER.

No. 5 Kilby street, OFFERS for sale, at low rates, for Cash, or on short

approved Credit, a very complete assortment of Staps and Fancy Goods, of the latest styles, well adapted to bell town and country trade.

Sept. 14

Cash paid for Bristles. IwOn Aug. 3.

FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY. THE FRANKLIS INSURANCE COMPANY give noted their Capital Stock is THREE HUNDRED THOU SAND DOLLARS, which is all paid in, and invested cording to law; and that they

FIRE on Buildings, Merchandise and other property.

They also insure on MARINE RISKS, to an amount of They also insure on MARINE RISKS, to an amount is exceeding Thirty Thousand Dollars on any one risk-Office No. 44, State Street, Boston.

FRANCIS WELCH, President.

JOSEPH WARD, See'ry. 25w. Sopt. 7, 1831.

No. 39.-

THE CHR

Want of informatio There exists a knowledge and c the religious portio generally but very tions, as to the div this hallowed day and too little on th

revelation. Importance of rega

Other means app would have but it Sabbaths. Even t standard of our fait tion of the gospel a Lord hath made. regular and divin trines and precept lic. I say a divin quired in this ca mere expedienc and no agreemen ians, will be like holy rest is believe by God himself and pleasure w from the church question is, when And even if a par observed for relig by a Christian c any divine comman be very different, a even of good mer what it would be pointment of Good here as in regard t containing the tre gion; it will exert upon us. Its doct power over our

> will not obey. We shall find a

Christendom, and own times. Who Sabbath, and ma of those who not regard it as a sacred duties, a Those who look poses by the aut that our Creator bath to be kept world, hars truth, whether plated in thes divine instituti forts to prom made sacred to " remember coming from m dial reverence. sion, except so fa self. But the coming from th with power, and heart. Being th where present, upon us, it follows moved from the placed in the

ummary of argu We cannot paus

e Sabbath either But when we retl himself at the elo parents of our rac it with his own voi nai, and see him er among the other principles of the De where repealed by almost as frequent forced by the same faith in Christ, or the see it for four thousar lously as any other Patriarchs, Proph when we hear our after the abolition of Apostles introducir the primitive discip great mass of Chr present as an ordinan ber, that the change to the first of the his Apostles with of consecrating one purposes of religio sirable to the Jews a tinue to operate with end of time;—when compelled to regard tution, and its mura all mankind in every

Thus all the obligat force a moral commuto unite in the case of argument has gone part of our progres only been overcome confirmations. We tion to the rest of etc and religious worshi We have seen the si seventh day's refresh